CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,367—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	Rs. 23-12 per doz. bottles.
"Glentromie"...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday, 1891.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. BENGAL	4489	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
†These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3808	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th Feb.
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	12th Mar.
BOKHARA	2935	500	H. Weighell	26th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th February, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versâ* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 160, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer To sail
BISAGNO .....On the 7th March, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	28th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
24th February, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th February.
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	28th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	27th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Barcelona via Marseilles. Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th February, 1891.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of M 2 Day.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 4th March, and the

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168, tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASYRIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 1st March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahonerah, and Busreh.

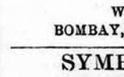
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th February 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of he world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts, Rs. 11; Pints, Rs. 6-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount per cent.	Discount on 15,000. on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1 16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2 13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel) . 15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds) 16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws) 13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference ; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits ; in Purity, Quality, and Excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS. A pure wholesome spirit in case 15 flasks.	34 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth Gin Dry and pure, very palatable flavour.	24 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	24 0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN High quality and delicate flavour.	21 0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM	25 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY. A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	26 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY. A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	26 0
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone.	30 0
TREACHER'S Highland Malt WHISKY A sound Spirit with a delicious, full, mellow flavour.	27 0
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY Specially adapted for medical use.	**** 65 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	*** 40 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY A very choice and matured spirit.	** 36 0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY A sound and good Peg Brandy.	* 32 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KARACHI.

WE ARE OPENING a BRANCH of our BUSINESS at the above PORT early in MARCH, and shall be prepared to arrange

PASSAGES

on the same successful system as carried on by us here.
Enquiries for forward Sailings are meanwhile Registered here.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BRAIN PANACEA. One large Bottle of PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS cures without fail all Morbid Conditions of the Nervous System, Deranged Mental Power, Enfeebled Physical Energy, Restless and Irritated Mind, Sleeplessness, &c., arising through Overwork, Worry, Exhaustion, and no matter whatever Cause. Rs. 3 and 7, free to any part of India, of Messrs. F. S. MADON AND Co. and other Medicine Vendors. Descriptive Pamphlets free.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACG. Co., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRASSICON. HERMIT'S HERBAL BRASSICON is proved unrivalled in giving immediate Relief in Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all local Pains and Aches to which Human Body is liable. Price Re. 1-0 of Messrs. F. S. MADON AND Co., &c. Pamphlets free.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACG. CO., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT REDUCTION
FOR CASH IN PRICES OF
HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN
TOWELS, &C., &C.

TABLE CLOTHS,
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN,
IN ALL SIZES.

TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.
20 and 24 inch square.

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
COUNTERPANES, TOILETTE COVERS,
D'OYLEYS, TABLE COVERS, SHEETING,
PILLOWS, SHIKAR CLOTH, CURTAINS,

REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

COUGH! COLD!! BRONCHITIS!!!
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

A SAFE and Palatable Preparation, of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic Properties.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnance and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regre ted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT 33, Russell's Stre Bloomsbury ; London.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month ; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription :—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.
CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.
REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Best Double Damask Cloths ; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ...from each	9 8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ...from per doz.	9 8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ...per doz.	6 0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ...Per yard	3 0
BROWN LINEN ; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ...each	6 0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

CHARGER FOR SALE.

A THOROUGH-BRED, perfectly Broken Bay gelding. Height 16 hands. 7 years old. Perfectly sound. Has been regularly ridden at every description of Cavalry Work during the last year. A Grand Fencer. Also been constantly driven in a Dog Cart. Price Rs. 1,100. For further particulars and Pedigree apply to

Capt. R. OWEN,
21st Hussars, Bangalore.

ARAB HORSES ! PERSIAN HORSES ! !

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers Hunters, Galloways, and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers, and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

A BRAND new Cee and Under-Spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
An English-built new Stanhope with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.
A handsome and well-built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used, and suitable for a Pair of Walers and four-in-hand.
Carriages and Horses let out by months at moderate charges.
Second-hand Carriages of sorts always on hand for Sale and Hire.
Also for sale best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 and 14lbs.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 32 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged : Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A HEALTH OFFICER for the Poona City Municipality.
1.—Graduates having experience in Sanitation should apply.
2.—Salary, starting with Rs. 150 to rise to Rs. 200.
3.—He will be on probation for six months at the end of which he will be confirmed if he gives satisfaction.
4.—He should not leave Municipal Service within three years of his confirmation.
5.—Private Practice not allowed.
6.—The selected Candidate will have to give a Security for Rs. 2,000.
7.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned the 1st of March, 1891.

M. K. KUMTHEKAR,
Secretary, M.
Poona Municipal Office, 11th February, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

FRIDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1891.

AFTERNOON POPULAR CONCERT,

COMMENCING AT 5-30,

IN AID OF THE E. G. HOSPITAL NURSES' PROVIDENT FUND.

THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS

HAS BEEN ASKED.

PROGRAMME:

1. Piano orte Duett "Spanish Dances"....Moskowsky. MISS WILLIS AND MR. PESCIO.
2. Contralto Song ..... MISS CARPENTER. .....
3. Violin Solo .....Benedictus.....Mackenzie. MISS NETTIE ATKINSON.
4. Tenor Solo.....For Love alone (Sorcerer).....Sullivan. MR. F. N. REDDIE.
5. Piano Solo.....Gavotte.....Ionatha. MR. T. S. HAMILTON, C.S.
6. Song .....a Fruhlings Lied .. } Halfdan Kjerulf. b Sing, Sing ..... } MRS. MACBETH.
7. Violin Solo.....Bohemian Airs .....H. Leonard. MISS NETTIE ATKINSON.
8. Soprano Solo..... MISS H. BRANSON. .....
9. Pianoforte Solo.....Fantasia "Rigoletto"....Liszt. MR. T. S. HAMILTON, C.S.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

HUDSON'S TENT OF MARVELLOUS MYSTERIES AND EUROPEAN SENSATIONS, ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING 5-30 TO 10 P.M.

THE ELECTRIC LADY, pronounced by the Medical Faculty to be an Astounding Human Novelty, "ZANA," the Ariel Marvel, who floats in space.
MOONSHINE and SCOPEONIA," Barnum's Latest Novelties.
THE KHARTOUM MYSTERY, "ARIEL."

ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.
Soldiers, Volunteers, and Children half price.
Open on SATURDAY at 2-30 p.m.
For the Convenience of Schools and Country Visitors.

NO MORE TO BE IMPORTED,

FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAINS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

Warranted 18-Carat Gold,

Guaranteed London-make.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1891, at 3 p. m , to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by Rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their Remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd March, 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th February, 1891.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STATIONERY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Sealed Tenders at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Sunfire), on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1891, for the supply of Stationery required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1892. Supplies to commence from 1st April 1891.

2.—Tenders must be accompanied by an Earnest-Fee of Rs. (500) Five Hundred in Currency Notes or Government Paper, without which no Tender will be considered. Government or other Securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

3.—It is optional for Tenderers to tender for both descriptions of Paper "Miscellaneous" and "Printing Paper," or for either of these separately. All Tenders should, however, be Superscribed "Tenders for Stationery for B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railways."

4.—In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Forms) their rates for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere respectively.

5.—Forms and conditions of Tender along with Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2, and samples seen upon application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, R. M. Railway, Ajmere, or to the Storekeeper, Parel.

6.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th February, 1891.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 25th February, 1891, at 10 Annas per Shilling.

FICTION.	Rs. a
Begum's Daughter; by Edwin Lassetter Bynner.	3 12
Freaks of Lady Fortune; by May crommelin...	1 10
Plunger: A Turf Tragedy of Five-and-Twenty Years Ago; by Hawley Smart	1 4
Princess's Novelette (Division XX.) containing 13 Original and complete Stories.....	1 0
Rob Roy; by Sir Walter Scott, Bart	0 5
Waverley Novels (Centenary Edition) Vol. XVI.	1 10
Wee Willie Winkie and other Stories; by Rudyard Kipling	2 4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Adventures in Nyassaland: A Two Years' Struggle with Arab Slave Dealers in Central Africa; by L. Monteith Fotheringham	4 12
All Saints' Day and other Sermons; by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, M.A	2 4
Celtic Literature; by Mathew Arnold.....	1 10
Etching; by G. Woolliscroft Rhead.....	1 0
Hughes' Domestic Economy.....	2 4
Hints to Amateurs: A Handbook on Arts; by Louisa Jopling.....	1 0
Irish Essays and others; by Mathew Arnold...	1 10
Machiavelli's History of Florence; edited by Henry Morley.....	2 4
Miracles of Our Saviour, expounded and illustrated; by William M. Taylor, D.D., L.L.D....	4 12
My Life with Stanley's Rear-Guard; by H. Ward	1 0
Natural Religion; by the author of Ecce Homo	3 12
Plea for Liberty; An Argument against Socialism and Socialistic Legislation, etc., edited by Thomas Mackay	7 8
Wife of the First Consul; by Imbert De Saint Amond, translated by Thomas Sergeant Perry.	3 2
Unspoken Sermons, Third Series; by George Macdonald	2 4

SURPLUS UNUSED NOVELETTES AT REDUCED PRICES.

Illustrated London Novelette (Thirteen complete Novels)	0 12
Princesse's Novelettes (containing 13 complete and original Stories).....	0 12
Lady's Own Novelette (containing 24 complete Novels).....	0 12
Wide-World Novelette (containing several Novels)	0 10
Something to Read (contains over 36 novels and Stories)	0 12
Illustrated Bits (Divisions, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd) each	0 12

N.B.—When answering this Advertisement, please name this Paper.

NOTES

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1891, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1890.

2.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by Rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their Remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 18th March to the 1st of April, 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 25th February, 1891.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 697 OF 1890.

NANOOMAL alias NANAKRAM ASSOOMAL, of Bombay Hindoo, Shroff Merchant .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DHARAMDAS PANJOOMAL and others.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by DECREE made herein on 17th January, 1891, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 15,239-14 for debt and interest, and costs of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per Annum from date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by Warrant of Attachment of moveable property, dated 31st January, 1891, moveable property consisting of Jewellery, Silver Ornaments, Glit and Brass Utensils, Sandalwood Boxes, Cashmere Dressing gowns and caps, brass and tortoise shell, fancy articles, carpet silk goods, Tiger skins and shop furniture, also one carriage and horse, &c., &c., was attached towards satisfaction of the said Decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 13th day of March, 1891, (and following day,) at 2 o'clock p.m., under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above suit, on the 23rd February, 1891, the undersigned will put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hummum Street, Fort, (in the shop of Gowmul Jethmul and Co.) the said attached property or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

The property will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff,—Dated this 24th day of February, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862.....	£309,690	0 0
"	1885.....	£988,156	0 0
"	1886.....	£955,039	0 0
"	1889.....	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12	1881	£5,348,407 9 2
1879.....	£4,260,595 15	1889	£6,161,508 13 1 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses ill meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—

ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMED & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve months.... ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay., or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct on the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the GYMKHANA has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 6 p.m.

L. PENNY,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney and all Blood Diseases. Write or call for Pamphlets of Testimonials of the wonderful cures made, at HORMASJI SORABJI & Co. and

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,

Sole Depot for India and Burmah, 26, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned HERBERT BROMLEY has this day taken the undersigned John McBeath Campbell, Doctor of Dental Surgery, of the Dental College, of Philadelphia, U. S. A., into Partnership. The business of a Dental Surgeon heretofore carried on by the said Herbert Bromley under the style of "WALTON AND BROMLEY" will in future be carried on by both the undersigned in co-partnership under the style or firm of "Bromley and Campbell" at the premises heretofore occupied by the said Herbert Bromley at Dean Lane, Fort.

HERBERT BROMLEY,
J. M. CAMPBELL, D. D. S.

Bombay, 1st February 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SUNDAY next, the First of MARCH, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train for Jabalpur, now leaving Bombay at 16-0, will leave at 17-0, arrive at Bhusawal at 8-30, leave at 11-0, and arrive at Jabalpur at 5-30 instead of at 5-25 the third morning.

SECOND.—The Down Mail Train from Bombay at 22-0 will start at 22-30, arrive at Bhusawal at 9-50, instead of at 8-35, leave at 10-10, and arrive at Itarsi at 17-10 instead of at 16-5. It will leave Itarsi at 17-40 instead of at 16-20, and arrive at Jabalpur at 22-35 instead of at at 22-20 as at present.

THIRD.—The Down Mixed Train, which now leaves Bombay at 21-0, will leave at the same time, but it will arrive at Bhusawal at 19-0 the next evening, leave at 20-40, and arrive at Jabalpur at 17-0 instead of at 18-0 as at present.

FOURTH.—The present Down Passenger Train from Bhusawal to Nagpur at 9-20 will start at 10-40 and reach Nagpur at 22-30 instead of at 21-20 the same evening.

FIFTH.—The Up Mail Train from Jabalpur will start at 2-50 instead of as at present, at 4-50, and it will arrive at Itarsi at 8-40 instead of at 6-55, leave at 9-0, and arrive in Bombay at 6-30 the following morning.

SIXTH.—The Up Mixed Train will leave Jabalpur at 8-0 instead of at 7-0 and arrive at Bhusawal at 6-15 the next morning. It will leave Bhusawal at 9-0 instead of at 8-0, and arrive in Bombay at 5-30 instead of at 6-0 the third morning.

SEVENTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Jabalpur will leave there at 22-40 and arrive at Bhusawal at 18-15. It will leave Bhusawal at 18-45 instead of at 19-40, and reach Bombay at 9-30 instead of at 10-50 on the third day.

EIGHT.—The Up Passenger Train, which now leaves Nagpur at 6-30, will leave instead at 4-10, and arrive at Bhusawal at 15-45 instead of at 18-15.

NINTH.—The present 20 o'clock Up Passenger Train from Nagpur will start at 21-0, reach Bhusawal at 7-20, leave at 7-40, and arrive in Bombay at 20-30 instead of at 19-15 the next evening.

TENTH.—The Down Passenger Trains, now leaving Bombay for Poona at 8-30, 13-30 and 17-0 will leave instead at 8-30, 11-0, and 14-30, arriving at Poona at 15-0, 17-0, and 20-15 respectively.

ELEVENTH.—The Down Mail Train, now leaving Bombay at 21-15, will leave at 21-30, arrive at Poona at 2-58, leave at 3-10, and arrive at Raichur at 16-25, as at present.

TWELFTH.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay at 23-0 will leave at 22-15, and arrive at Poona at 6-20, as at present. It will leave Poona at 8-0 and reach Raichur at 0-30.

THIRTEENTH.—The Down Mixed Train from Poona at. 10-15 will start at 19-0 and reach Diksal at 23-0 instead of at 13-55.

FOURTEENTH.—Additional Mixed Trains will run between Bombay and Poona. The Down Train will leave Bombay at 23-30 and arrive at Poona at 7-20 the next morning, and the Up Train will leave Poona at 23-15 and arrive in Bombay at 8-45 the next morning.

FIFTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Raichur at 6-30, will start at the same time, but will reach Sholapur at 14-53, leave at 15-8, arrive at Poona at 22-15. This train will run in connection with the Mixed Train leaving Poona at 23-15.

SIXTEENTH.—The Up Mail Train from Raichur will leave at 11-15 instead of at 12-15. It will arrive at Poona at 0-15, leave at 0-35, and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 instead of at 7-30 the next morning.

SEVENTEENTH.—The Up Mixed Train leaving Diksal at 8-10 will leave at 4-0, and arrive at Poona at 7-55, instead of at 12-10.

EIGHTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Trains, leaving Poona at 8-30, 12-30, 17-0 and 23-30 will leave at 6-0, 11-0, 13-45, and 22-0, reaching Bombay at 11-15, 17-30, 19-45 and 6-0 respectively.

NINETEENTH.—The Local Train Service between Bombay and Coorla, Tana and Kalyan will be revised.

TWENTIETH.—The Down Trains leaving Dhond at 5-0 and 13-15, will leave instead at 19-40 and 22-25, reaching Munmar at 20-0 and 6-0 respectively; and the Up Trains from Munmar will start at 13-0 and 20-55, instead of at 1-40 and 14-15, and arrive at Dhond at 22-0 and 4-25 respectively.

TWENTY-FIRST.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon and the Amraoti and the Wardha Lines will be altered so as to fit in with altered running of the Main Line Trains.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the First of March 1891, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-Third of February, 1891.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for an valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249½, High Holborn, London, Eng.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

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Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$	100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.....$	18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund.....$	54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 20	8p.c.p.a.	Rs. 930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	167

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	240
	750	150	150	7½	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	800xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	580	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	4,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	102½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	3 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	377½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	—	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	[illegible]	95	990
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	13½
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	19,345	100	100	4	78xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	8 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Unidia	900	1,000	1,000	25	69
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	800	500	500	20	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,005
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	600xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	520
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	590
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	15	305
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	815
Jam Manufacturing					
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	—	360x
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greave	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	605xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	315
Jamb Manufacturing					
	1,500	250	250	10	240
	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	800
	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	610
	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
	500	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
	2,500	1,000	1,000	40	535
	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	191x
	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	915
Limited	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Laxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Manoobhoob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,230
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	110
Morarji Gocul das	1,950	1,000	1,000	70	1,635
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	735
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	380
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	10 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	405
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	755
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,045
Lord Reay fg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	715

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,016
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,206	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	93
Colaba	500	1,280	1,280	45 dvd	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.					135
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	1075
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
Hengrolí Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	147½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	420
Mercantile	1,300	500	500	12 pr. ct.	500
Motooji Co	1,000	125	125	10	57½
Munadir M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 15	435
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	175
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	540
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	93½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	380
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Scinde Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	410
Volkart	1,200	250	250	—	210
	—	500		Rs. 80	735

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	£400
B., B. & C. I. R. New	..	£13	—	do.	£21
Shares	..	£13	—	do.	£21

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23-5
China Leaf	„ 23-2
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 21-9
Do. Old	„ 21-10
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 23-5
English Sovereigns	„ 14-4
Do. Dragons	„ 14-3-6
Bar Silver 17 Batterness	„ 108-10
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 103-4
Spruce Silver	„ 107

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Census Operations.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Bombay Races.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 6 p. m.
Bombay University, Meeting of Faculty of Arts, 5-30 p. m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 to 10 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, Free Church Mission Girls' Schools, Wilson College, 5 p.m.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kapurthala sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 21st February, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 1,18,027, in total earnings.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Waller, an engine-driver in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, reports that sometime between mid-night on Tuesday, and 4 o'clock yesterday morning his room at Elphinstone Road was entered, and a watch and a gold chain, which was hanging on a nail, stolen.

MORE INEFFICIENT LIGHTING.—Superintendent Jones, of the F and G Divisions, reports that while he was going his rounds on the night of Tuesday last, he found that 9 lamps at Sion Road, 1 at Matoonga, 1 at Bhoiwada, 8 at Dharavi Road, 6 at Ferguson Road, 3 at Carroll Road, and 4 at De Lisle Road were extinguished before midnight.

A CHILD SERIOUSLY SCALDED.—Asabai, an infant, aged 14 months, daughter of one Adam, residing at Goolal Mohola, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital last evening, at 8 o'clock, in an unconscious state. The mother of the child had gone out of her room leaving the child near a pot full of boiling water. The child overturned the pot, and was much scalded.

THE KHAMBEKAR STREET POISONING CASE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, resumed the inquest on the deaths of the five people who are alleged to have been poisoned at Khambekar Street, on the morning of the 22nd of last month. No further evidence was, however, adduced as Acting Superintendent Cobb asked for a fortnight's adjournment, which was granted.

HELPING THE ILLITERATE WITH THE CENSUS.—Our public-spirited townsman, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Balcrushnajee Pitale has been meeting, for the past two days, the people, chiefly the ignorant and poor ones, located in different parts of this city, his own illiterate tenants, and the numerous tenants of Bai Luxumibai Venayekrao Jagonnathji Sankerset and the byragis, sadus, and other mendicants, residing in the Sunkersett dhurumshallas, explaining to them the desirableness of filling the Census returns properly and correctly. Mr. Bhaskarrao has also offered to fill up census returns, presented to him by the people.

DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW.—An inquest was held by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a Portuguese, named James Williams, aged 40 years, and employed as a muccadum in the Waterworks Department, D Ward, Bombay Municipality. Deceased it would appear was addicted to drink, and was also subject to fits. On the evening of the 15th instant, deceased went on a visit to a friend living at Chikhulwadi, near Tardeo, and while ascending the stair of his friend's house he was attacked by a fit and rolled down to the bottom of the stair. He was cut and bruised severely about the face. Next day he was seized with spasms and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. He never rallied and expired yesterday morning. The verdict was. "That the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following a wound on the nose, the result of a fall on a doorstep during an appleptic seizure.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Society was held at the Grant Medical College on the 20th inst., when the following gentlemen were present:—Drs. K. B. Shroff, S. D. Bharucha, D. B. Master, Khoja Abdulla, J. C. Lisboa, A. P. D. Andrade, Dorabji Hormasji, Cowasji Hormasji, R. K. Vatcha, H. M. Masina, Atmaram Pandurang, V. B. Joshi, N. K. Kahanwala, H. J. Appoo, D. D. Writer, A. P. Cama, R. N. Ranina, R. N. Khory, N. N. Katrak, B. K. Bhatavadekar, A. Bocarro, M. D. Cama, Dadabhoy Jamasji, E. C. Tukina, A. D. Modi, and visitor Dr. S. Ghandhi. After the minutes of the [illegible] had been read and confirmed, Dr. Bhaskarrao the president, read his annual address. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the current year:—Dr. R. N. Khory, president, Drs. Atmaram Pandurang and Cowasji Hormasji, vice-presidents, Drs. Dorabji Hormasji, J. C. Lisboa, and B. K. Bhatavadekar, members of the managing committe, Dr. N. N. Katrak, secretary. After a vote of thanks to the retiring managing committee and more especially to the president and the secretary, the meeting dispersed.

"OVERCOME WITH TEMPTATION."—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, an old man described as a vagrant and named Dennis McCarthy, was charged by Inspector Stanford, with the theft of a valuable time-piece, belonging to Major Sawyer. Assistant Adjutant-General, residing at Marine Lines, Hajee Amra, *hamal* in the employ of the Major, appeared and identified the time-piece. He said that about two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, he heard the sound of footsteps in the sitting room. Looking in he saw McCarthy making for the door in a suspicious manner. Intercepting him he found McCarthy with the time-piece, concealed under his coat. The *hamal* seized McCarthy who struggled to escape, but the *hamal* raised an alarm which brought the *gorawalla* and other servants to his assistance, and the prisoner was given in charge of the police. The accused pleaded guilty, saying he was sorry that he entered the gentleman's house as he was in very great distress, and had unfortunately been overcome with the temptation to take the timepiece. McCarthy, it appears, was formerly employed as a fireman on the Southern Mahratta Railway and a stevedore in the docks, but had been out of employment for some days. Mr. Richardson told the man that he would no doubt have obtained assistance in Bombay had he asked for it. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A WARNING TO UNLICENSED DRUGGISTS.—Girder Javer and Cooverjee Motichund, who carry on the business of druggists, in a shop near the cloth market, opposite the Jooma Musjid, were yesterday charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Rustom Pestonji, Chief Inspector of Opium, Abkari Department, with selling preparations of opium in excess of ten tolas without a licence, contrary to the provisions of section 9 of Act I. of 1878. The prosecutor, who was suspicious of the accused carrying on their trade in violation of the Act, deputed a detective to enter the shop as a customer and make some purchases of medicine. While this little business was being transacted the inspector entered the shop and picked up several bottles, bearing Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s name, and labeled *Pulv Opii.*, *Morphinae Hydrochloras*, and *Tincture Opii*, preparations of opium in excess of the prescribed amount, and for the sale of which no licence could be produced. The prisoner's counsel contended that his clients were not found in possession of the drug but only tincture of opium. Their application for a licence had been granted and they had been directed to call for it. The magistrate ruled that as the licence was not in the prisoners' possession they had no power to sell the preparations. Both the the accused pleading guilty the Bench inflicted a fine of Rs. 50 each or one month's rigorus imprisonment in default.

A MOFUSSIAL MILL COMPANY.—The following is the first annual report of the directors of the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company:—1. Your directors have much pleasure in placing before you the first annual report on the affairs of the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, together with the audited balance-sheet for the period ending 30th November, 1890. 2. Your directors are glad to state here for your information that up to the date of the report (30th November, 1890) shares to the number of 915 were taken up. The remaining shares were not allotted. 3. In all rupees 79,250 were received from members on account of deposit-allotment and first-call. But the arrears due on account are mostly recoverable and a large amount is already recovered, but these could not appear in the balance-sheet because it is up to the end of November only. Pending the purchase of the land and the arrival of mill machinery your directors thought it fit to extend to the members the period of grace as provided in article 35 of the memorandum and articles of association. 4. Your directors have been endeavouring to select a site most favourably situated from the mill owners' point of view and negotiations are going on with the Government through the Collector, which your directors hope will soon be brought to a successful termination. The directors are happy to state that they have succeeded in securing the willing co-operation of Mr. George Cotton, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Bombay. A selection of mill machinery has already been made and a formal contract will be entered into as soon as the question of the site is finally settled. 5. As an accompaniment to this report your directors have submitted the audited accounts of the twelve months together with the balance-sheet for the period. The directors beg to direct your attention to the item of profit and loss in the balance-sheet, which includes an item of Rs. 1,177-7-6 on account of interest and Rs. 200 for surrender of shares under ariticle 47. There is yet an account of about Rs. 375 due by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, for interest. But this has not finally been adjusted, and therefore not shown in the accounts. The total of expenditure incurred up to the last day of the account, including a large amount of preliminary expenses, dead stock, &c, is Rs. 3,790-2-9. This is comparatively speaking a very small amount and it will be observed that more than half of it is met from proceeds under the head of profit and loss. If the preliminary expenses were excluded and expenditure on account of office establishment, house rent, stationery, &c., were alone taken into account it will be found that proceeds under the head of profit more than cover the same. 6. In conclusion your directors have the pleasure to state that the idea of starting a mill in some convenient mofussil station has been for the present postponed as that the work is not free of difficulties. This suggestion came from a few members, and because it required early and mature thought your directors appointed a committee of their body to visit places and collect information. The committee submitted a full report which has for the present been recorded. The report is very useful for reference.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY FEB. 26.

The attendance at the lotteries held yesterday evening on the Mahaluxmi Race-course was not quite so large as on the two previous days. The entries, as will be seen from the programme below, are rather small and were not so inviting for speculation amongst the bidders. There were three races offerred for sale viz. The All Horse Selling Race; the Mahomedan Cup; and The Selling Race For All Arabs, the results of which will be found below.

1ST RACE.—"The Zorastrian Purse."—Distance, R. C. Time, 4 p.m.
Mr Lock's ch a h Doncaster, 8st 4lb, Kilick.
Mr Sulliman Dawood's b a g Starlight, 8st 12lb
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a g Turkish Flag, 9st 6lb Ibrahim.

2ND RACE.—"2nd Dealer's Selling Race." Distance, 3 mile. Time—4-20 p.m.
Hamood Burgas b a h Napoleon, 7st 7lb, Native.
Mr Suliman Dawood's b a g Bounie Boy, 8st, Oomer.
Mr Bomonjee Eduljee's b a g Pretender, 7st 7lb, A Wahed.
Mr Musjid bin Mosheu's b a h Rainbow, 8st 7lb, Ebrahim.

3RD RACE.—"Selling Race for All Arabs." Distance, 5 furlongs. Time—4-45 p.m.
Mr Cursetjee's b a h Young Euclid, 8st 7lb, Kendall.
Mr Woolme'r ch a g Forat, 9st 13lb, Owner.
Agn Jungishah's b a h NarrowEscape, 8st 7lb, Native.
Aga Z Shah's b a h William, 9st 9lb, Mahomed.
Mr Farmer's ch a h Royalty, 8st 7lb, Smith.
Mr Farmer's g a h Soocab, 10st 7lb, Ramchurn.
Mr Farmer's b a h Crusader, 8st 7lb, Ahmed.

4TH RACE.—"All Horse Selling Race."—Distance, ¾ mile. Time 5-15 p.m.
Capt Thompson's b aus g Hector, 8st 7lb, Mr Kempton.
Mr Powell's ch aus g Primus, 8st, Pugh.
Capt Peyton's b aus g Landshark II, 8st 7lb, Killick.
Mr A Hill's b aus m Polly, 8st, Sala Dalid
Mr Bull's b aus m Maid of Honour, 9st 7lb, Robinson.
Mr Bull's br aus yeld Bulwark late Elcid, 8st, Gibbs.
Mr A W's b aus m Delga, 8st, Ebrahim
Capt Kuper's ch aus geld Parvenu, 8st 7lb, Norton.
Col Grauts and Major MacIntyre's b aus geld Straithmore 8st, Smith

5TH RACE.—"The Mahomedan Cup."—Distance, 1¾ miles. Time 5-45 p.m.
Mr Hassan Bin Budder's b a g Patna, 8st 11b, Gibbs.
Col Grants and Major MacIntyre's b a h Nugget, 8st 3lb Smith
Aga Jan's ch a gel Shangahai, 7st 2lb, Pugh.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a g Turkish Flag, 9st 0lb Ebrahim.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a h Hadban, 8st 5lb Kendall.
H H Thakhore Saheb of Wadwan's g a h Merlin, 8st 0lb, Oomer.

ALL HORSE SELLING RACE.

		Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each		500
Hector sold for		20
Primus sold for		25
Parvenu sold for		15
Landshark sold for		20
Maid of Honour, Bulwark late Elcid.	Dr. Bull's Stable.	200
Strathmore sold for		50
Polly sold for		15
Delga sold for		15
	Total Rs.	860

THE MAHOMEDAN CUP.

		Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each		500
Nugget sold for		85
Merlin sold for		75
Shanghai sold for		205
Turkish Flag Hadban.	Ali Bin Amir's Stable	115
Patna sold for		85
	Total Rs.	1,060

SELLING RACE FOR ALL ARABS.

		Rs.
100 tickets at Rs. 5 each		500
Royalty Soocab Crusader	Farmer's stable, sold for	180
William, sold for		60
Forat, sold for		30
Narrow Escape, sold for		40
Young Euclid, sold for		85
	Total Rs.	895

By the kind permission of Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the offices, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will be in attendance on the Course.

The Value of the Zoroastrian Purse is Rs. 525 and the following gentlemen subscribed viz:

	Rs.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart	50
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Bart	50
Byramjee Jejeebhoy Esq	50
D. D. Shroff Esq	50
K. N. Seesmai Esq	50
J. Cowasjee Jehanghier Esq	25
Hon'ble Nowrojee N. Wadia C. I. E.	25
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalli Esq. C. I. E.	25
J. A. Sett Esq	25
Byramjee Nussorvanjee Seervai Esq	25
K. M. Heeramaneck Esq	25
D. J. Tata Esq	25
J. M. Framjee Patel Esq	25
Dady D. Ghandy Esq	25
Nusservanjee Maneckjee Petit Esq	10
H. A. Harmarjee Esq	10
Framjee Dinshaw Petit Esq	10
Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit Esq	10
Sorabjee Framjee Patel Esq	10
Total Rs.	525

The Value of the Mahomedan Cup is Rs. 525 and the following gentlemen have subscribed viz.:—

	Rs.
H. H. The Nawab of Janjira	125
H. H. Sultan Abdool Azis of Zanzibar	25
Nawab Zoolfakar Ali Khan of Surat	25
Aga Akbar Shah	25
Aga Jungishah	25
Hon'ble Fazulbhai Visram	25
Ahmedbhoy Abibbhoy, Esq	25
Rahemoobhoy Allana, Esq	25
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq	25
Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co	50
Oomer Jamall, Esq	25
Cummu Jaffer Sulliman and Co.	25
Ali Ameer, Esq	25
Ali Taleb, Esq	25
Hassan Budder, Esq	25
Sulliman Dawood, Esq	25
Rs.	525

IT has been suggested that an extra race should be run on Saturday called the European Tradesmen's Purse, and it is to be hoped that the European firms will endeavour to give their liberal support towards making up a purse worth running for.

As there is a probability of an extra race this afternoon the races will commence at 3-45 and not at 4 p.m.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING AT JUMA MUSJID.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of all classes and sects of the Mahomedan community of Bombay was held at the Juma Musjid, the chief Mahomedan mosque in the city, to consider whether or not the provisions of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill conflict with the injunctions of the Koran and the religious customs and usages of the community. The note of invitation, which had been issued to all the leading Mahomedans and Moulvies, stated that a Bill was now before the Legislative Council of India, the object of which was to raise the age from 10 to 12 years; and that the meeting was called to consider whether the proposed change would or would not conflict with the injunctions of their religion and their religious customs and usages. The invitations were issued in the names of the Anjuman-i-Vyaz Islam, Anjuman-i-Isatool Islam, Anjuman-i-Arababei Saffa, and the undermentioned gentlemen:—Shums-ul-Ulama Cazee Sharif Abdool Lutiff Londay, Moulvie Hidayatoola, late Turkish Consul, Moulvie Abdool Hamed bin Ibrahim Bakza, Moulvie Cazee Ismail Mahree, Mahomed Abdool Cadur Bakza, Moulvie Oobedoola, Cazee Abdool Currim Porbundaree, Messrs. Jan Mahomed Joosub, Hajee Hassum Nooranee, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ali, Hajee Fateh Mahomed Rahimtoola, Saboo Sidik, Hajee Cassum Joosub, Hajee Hassum Sumar Patel, Joosub Abdool Rahman Patel, Cassum Kurtay, Fakir Mahomed Babanbhoy, Sharif Sookar, Hajee Ebrahim Oosman, Hakim Mahomed Dayum, and Mahomed Alli Anik, all of whom were present with a large number of others. The meeting was held on the upper floor of the Musjid, which forms one large square prayer-hall, capable of accommodating several thousands of people, intersected by some forty circular pillars, arranged in five parallel lines of eight each. All the members of the meeting, in its front ranks, sat on the matted floor, in straight lines, one behind the other, facing the line of leading, and influential gentlemen, who were seated against the wall with pillows to rest their backs upon, while its extreme flank was fringed by long lines of late comers, several deep, who stood all the time, listening calmly and quietly to the proceedings. There were over a thousand persons present. The meeting was called at 1 p.m., but those present at that hour were kept waiting until the principal persons had assembled. The larger portion of the audience consisted, as far as could be seen, of the Joolai and other working as well as better classes of the community. The proceedings commenced at 2-25 p.m., when Moulvie Abdool Caddur proposed, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Cassum Kurtay, that Moulvie Hidayatoola be called to the chair.

Mr. Riazoodin Ahmed, at the request of the chairman, intimated that, as this was a religious place, there should be no cheers given, but that such words as "Soobhan illa," "juzzac allah," i.e., thanks to God, should be used instead.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, the proceedings of which were conducted in the Oordoo language, explained the object for which it had been convened. A Bill was now before the Legislative Council of India, named the Age of Protection Bill with the object of raising the age from 10 to 12 years. The punishment prescribed by the Bill, if passed into law, was ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The Bill had been read for the first time; and the Government had, in its generosity and highmindedness, given their subjects an opportunity of discussing the provisions of the Bill until it came on for the second and third reading before the Council again. In the interval, people were at liberty to consider the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed measure, and to state their objections to it, if any. Really that was very good of the Government. The meeting was, therefore, called to consider and discuss the provisions of the Bill; and it was their duty to go before the Government with an expression of their views. Thanks to God, they were Mahomedans; and in their opinion, religion was given a paramount rank over and above all other subjects and considerations. If religion said that a certain thing was good for them, they must accept it as best for them, whatever might be the views of others in the matter. The question of the age was clearly a question of theology; and therefore they must see what their theological doctrine upon the subject was. In the opinion of the chairman the proposed limit of 12 years was opposed to their religious doctrines and traditions. Now, in their "shirrah" (jurisprudence) the age of puberty was given between nine and fifteen years. At any stage, during this interval, when a girl attained her puberty, and was physically fit for consummation of marriage, their religion allowed it. But the Bill made it a penal offence, and said that a husband, who was guilty of the offence, would be sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Really, what God had made allowable, the Government wanted to prohibit by this Bill. God said they could consummate marriage when the wife had reached the age of puberty, but the Government said "don't do it; and if you do it, you will be imprisoned for ten years." Another religious objection to the Bill was that it would destroy the "purdah" system, which had prevailed among them from time immemorial. When cases which would arise went before the law courts, it would be found necessary to appoint doctors to examine certain persons, and the "purdah" system would be destroyed thereby. These were the principal objections to the Bill which occurred to the chairman at the moment, although there must be several others. Besides these objections another more serious one was that, in case of a prosecution of the husband, the parents of the girl and her near relations would, according to immemorial Mahomedan usages, be disgraced and lowered in the estimation of their co-religionists so far so they would prefer death by suicide than submit to the degradation inflicted upon them. Some Mahomedan sects of this p ace might not care for the desecration of the "purdah" system" but the truth was that, in most places in Upper India, not only the Mahomedans, but also among the Hindus the "purdah" system was indispensable. On this question, some persons were against their views, which they opposed thoughtlessly; but when their arguments were duly weighed, they would all be seen to be unfounded and unreliable. The chairman took a part recently in a discussion raised on the subject; and it would be no egotism on his part to say that the objections he raised to the Bill were found unanswerable by any one of the opposition. It was a pity that, notwithstanding their ignorance in matters of religion and theology, certain persons came forward to set themselves up as the leaders and expositors of the Moslem faith. The chairman said it was now time that he should let others address the meeting. He hoped all the speakers would observe the rules of decorum and genteel society in their discussions. He thanked them all for their love of religion as shown in the large attendance at the meeting; and he was glad that such a meeting was held in defence of the tenets of their religion.

Moulvie Cazee Ismail Meheree then addressed the meeting, in support of the chairman's views and sentiments in eloquent Oordoo, periods which commanded general attention. He said, since the advent of their religion thirteen centuries ago, this was the first time when such an innovation upon their religious traditions and usages as was contemplated by the Bill, was proposed to be foisted upon them. It was an innovation which was never thought of before. The speaker gave several instances in which, he thought, the Bill, if passed into law, would be found unworkable and the cause of annoyance and trouble in the social life of the community

Hajee Riazoodin Ahmed, in addressing the meeting, followed the arguments of the previous speakers, remarking that the Bill was disapproved of not only by the Mahomedan community, but also by the Hindu and other native communities.

It was proposed by Moonshee Aladin Khatib, seconded by Mr. Hajee Abdool Sattar Oomer, that a memorial be submitted to the Viceroy for amending the Age Bill in accordance with the tenets and principles of the Mahomedan religion.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Cazee Mahomed Ismail Meheree, seconded by Hakim Mahomed Dayum and carried unanimously, that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to prepare the memorial abovementioned:—

Cazee Abdool Latiff Londay, Cazee Shaik Mahomed Moorgay, Moulvie Hidayatoolah, Moulvie Hajee Abdool Ahmed Khatik, Moulvie Oobedoolah, Moulvie Abdool Khadir Zetaker, Moulvie Cazee Ismail Meheree, Moulvie Abdool Cadur Backza, Hajee Riazoodin Ahmed, Moonshee Shaik Mahomed Kurtey, Budroodin Koor, Shaik Mahomed Cassum Kurtay, Khan Bahadur Munshee Goolam Mahomed, Munshee Goolam Ali Goolam Hoosein, Moonshee Mahomed Sayed Arabi, Hajee Hashim Nooranee, Hajee Abdool Sattar, Haji Aboobaker Hajee Ismail, Hakim Mahomed Dayum Silloo Sidik, Mahomed Ali Lackarywalla, Hajee Cassum Yoosoof, and Hajee Hashim Patel.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, who expressed his satisfaction at the perfect harmony which had characterised them.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. and 3-15 p.m.

THE BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. F. W. PETERSON'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, Tool Chest, Sewing Machine, Books, &c., on the Top Floor of ALBERT BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

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HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London. CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON. 18 YEARS IN PRACTICE. No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

JUST PUBLISHED. MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE. INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6. Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DEOLALI (BAKERY HOUSE).

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed in suit No. 85 and 86, of 1886, Suleman Lucka vs. Vallibhoy Khanbhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, the undermentioned valuable landed property at Deolali :—

All that piece of land, situate in the Bhagoor Village, in the registration district of Nassik, together with the building thereon standing and known as the Bakery Building, which said land forms part of Survey No. 363, and admeasures on the north 188 feet in length from east to west, and 148 feet in length on the south, and 62 feet in length, on the east, and 83 feet in length on the west, and is bounded on the east by a Water Nulla, on the west by the road to the Bhagoor village, and on the north by the water nulla, and south by the land of Sorabjee Dosabhoy Framroz.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Attorney for the receiver, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Colonel W. H. Haydon, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at the Military Store Lane Fort, the following unserviceable articles, viz., kit boxes, filth cart, chairs, forms, receptacles, tables, stools, couches bins, cotton tape, &c.

SALE OF LATRINES, &c.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th, at 2 p.m., at the Town Custom House, wooden latrines, urinals, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 26, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

THERE was a recovery of ⅛ per cent. in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at Reuter's quotation of 97 ; the market rates of discount remaining at Monday's level. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 109¼. Bar Silver was ⅛d. dearer, at 44¼d. per oz. ; and Rupee Paper advanced one per cent. in Fours, and 1¼ in 4½ per cents., thus returning to last Friday's quotations of £73¾ and £76⅞, respectively ; the rate for Silver in New York being also ⅜ cent. higher, at 97¼ cents., with Exchange up ¼ cent., at 4·88 dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, was unchanged at 1s. 4⅝d. Reuter continues to quote Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay at 11s. 6d. per ton ; but private telegrams name a materially lower rate. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95¾ ; Exchange on London was a centime higher at fcs. 25·25.

In General Produce, Bombay Linseed was steady at Friday's rates of 43s. per quarter, on the spot, and 42s. 6d. to arrive, ex-quay. The price of No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool was unchanged, at 7s. 7d. ; but White Delhi was ½d. dearer, at 7s. 5d. per cental, ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, and Surats quiet, the total Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. There was no change in spot prices either in Americans or Surats ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions excepting May-June, in which the advance was 3-64d. The day's Imports were 30,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet, and quotations for several descriptions of Staple Goods come lower, say ⅛d. in 7lbs. Grey Shirtings ; 1d. in 8¼lb. Shirtings ; and 1½d. in 54in. 11lbs. Shirtings. 40s. Mule Twist was also ⅛d. per lb. lower.

In New York, the price of ready Mid. Uplands remained at 9 cents ; but May Futures were 8 points higher, at 8·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days) were 45,000 bales : and the figures from the beginning of the season now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's and Tuesday's Receipts...	45,000	34,000	29,000
Three days' do. ...	68,000	42,000	46,000
Since 1st Sept. 1890...	5,712,000	5,295,000	4,850,000

Demand for the staple in our local market has been brisk to-day, and the reported Sales have aggregated 4,300 bales, with prices of Belatee and Broach Re. 1 to Re. 1¼ higher, but otherwise unchanged. 2,800 bales were taken by the Mills, consisting of 850 Julgaum, at Rs. 164-6½ ; 500 Nugger, Rs. 171-9 ; 400 Broach, at Rs. 211-13 ; 350 Bengals, at Rs. 162½-3 ; 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 194½-8 ; 100 Damergaum, at Rs. 191 : 100 Oojein, at Rs. 168 ; and 100 Veraval, at Rs. 164 ; exporters having bought 300 Nugger, at Rs. 175 ; 200 Indore, at Rs. 174½ ; 200 Mowa, at Rs. 188-91 ; 100 Veraval, at Rs. 168-74 ; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 159 ; and 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 197 ; and contracted for 500 Broach, at Rs. 206 for March delivery.

WHEAT has been less firm in tone to-day ; but may still be called steady at our last quotations, with only a moderate export business doing.

SEEDS have not been much wanted by shippers, but no further change in prices has taken place, and the market closed with a steady feeling.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,011 bales.
Wheat	6,198 cwt.
Linseed	14,107 ,,
Rapeseed	1,034 ,,
Gingelly	12,357 ,,
Poppyseed	1,592 ,,
Groundnuts	8,987 ,,
Castorseed	709 ,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged ; but there is more tonnage for March and April offered. The "Spring Field" (s), for March loading, has been fixed for a direct Continental Port, at 25s. per ton ; and the "City of Dublin" (s), has been berthed for Liverpool for early March shipment, at 25s. per ton for measurement cargo, and 23s. 9d. per ton for Seeds and Wheat.

EXCHANGE.—1-16d. higher than yesterday's closing rates, was quoted in the market opening this morning with a steady feeling, say, 1s. 5d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5⅛d. for three months' sight Credits, and a fair supply of the latter were placed at 1s. 5⅛d. for near delivery, and 1s. 5 5-16d. to ⅜d. for forward, the ready rate afterwards advancing to 1s. 5 5-16d. The feeling at closing was quiet and rather unsettled pending the receipt of fresh quotations for Silver, and the result of Council drawings. Forward Demand was quoted at 1s. 5⅛d. for April, and Credits at 1s. 5 5-16d. for March, and 1s. 5⅜d. for April, and ready rates as follows :

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 1-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-16 to 1s. 5d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 5 3-16d. ,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 5 5-16d. ,,
Francs 3 months' sight	1·82½ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong and advancing, and a further advance in rates for Fours has taken place, closing quotations having been 103 9-16 for cash, 103 7-16 for the near settling day, and 103½ for the April account ; 106½ being still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES are quiet, and generally unchanged in value.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 24.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Alpine left here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 25.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Pandora left this for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 25.

The H. M. S. Turquois sailed for Trincomalee yesterday.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¾
4½ per cent. ,, ...	76⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
Bar Silver	44½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.

From 1st March and until further notice the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rs. 2-13 via Suez and Teheran and four annas less via Turkey. Two annas per word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to the United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran, fifteen annas per word.

Mails for the Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, Muscat close at Karachi at 9-45 a.m. to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 24.	
10 p.m.	74·9
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.	
6 a.m...	69·9
10 a.m...	77·6
2 p.m...	82·2
4 p.m...	81·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RODRIGUES—February 25, at Chira Bazar, Girgaum Road, the wife of Dr. C. J. Rodrigues, of a son. (Madras papers please copy.)

SIND.

DEATH.

EADES—February 4, at Karachi, Arthur Edward Eades, late of Amritsar, aged 41 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH

SLANE—February 15, at Multan, the wife of W Slane, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FISHER—HAIG—February 17, at St Thomas' Church, Dehra Dun, by the Rev A Kitchen, M A, John Fisher, Lieutenant, 1-2nd (P W O) Goorkhas, eldest son of Major-General J F L Fisher, B S C, to Mabel Edith, younger daughter of Major-General C T Haig, R E.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1891.

THE census which will be finally taken to-night throughout India, British and Native States, will be the second that has been taken synchronously for the whole country. Before 1881 there had been many countings of the population, but they were local, partial, and for the most part wanting in the sanctions of legal compulsion, without which a census necessarily falls far short of its purpose. Bombay has a census history of its own. The first enumeration of which there is a record was in 1716 ; but it was apparently limited to a portion of the island, for only sixteen thousand persons were enumerated. A century later the whole island was estimated to have a little fewer than a quarter of a million of inhabitants. But it is difficult to accept the totals of those days as corresponding at all closely to the reality. The unscientific method was followed of counting at leisure, so that at the end of the year only the adults had been counted, and the children were thrown in at the rate of two children to one adult, a ratio that does not even roughly represent the number in an average family. In 1849 and 1850 another attempt at counting heads was made, but with indifferent result, and subsequent enumerations were so unsatisfactory that Government thought better not to print the returns. The first step towards an accurate enumeration was taken when Sir Bartle Frere's Government passed a Census Act which rendered it obligatory on house-holders to give information. The Act was sanctioned by the Government of India, but the Home Government, who thought then, as they still think, that they knew more about the requirements of Indian administration than statesmen on the spot, disallowed it on the eve of the enumeration, so that the Census of 1864, like its predecessors, was voluntary. The Bombay Census Act of 1872, however, which was amended by an Act passed six years later, armed the enumerators with the necessary powers for obtaining information. Bombay, indeed, seems for some years past to have shown peculiar enthusiasm for census work. Even in 1864, when it was expected that the enumeration would be taken under cover of a statute imposing penalties upon those who obstructed the work, a spontaneous desire to co-operate with the authorities for the success of the enterprise was manifested by the leading citizens. It was known that the ignorant classes misunderstood the objects of a census, and attributed all sorts of sinister designs to the Government in ordering one. The leaders of the various communities spared no pains to allay the suspicions of their less enlightened neighbours. What was done in 1864, in 1872, and in 1881 has been done also in 1891, and so far as we can gather with excellent result. Suspicions and misunderstandings which no Act of the Legislature could remove have been allayed at meetings more or less informal, at which the objects of the census have been explained to the people. All credit is due to the Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan gentlemen who have taken the trouble to do this. An administration which can find in the leaders of the people such willing interpreters of its intentions has no reason to complain of an absence of public spirit from the educated classes. The intervention, so far as can be judged, has been successful. Less has been heard this time than was heard ten years ago of the sinister motives which are supposed to have actuated the Government in ordering this census. It is said, indeed, that some of the people are so far from thinking now that the census is a preliminary to increased taxation, to an official abduction of the female population, or to any other interference with their comfort and tranquillity, that they have gone out of their way to ask for census papers.

Bombay, accordingly, has some claims to the privileged treatment which it has received at the hands of Government. Here alone have the people been left at liberty to sign their own papers if they choose to do so instead of leaving the enumerators to do it for them. Elsewhere, other manners and other men have to be reckoned with. It is too much to expect that outside the presidency cities—and there are obstacles even there—there will be any spontaneous co-operation with the authorities in this great work. Familiarity is doubtless breeding indifference, and to the bulk of the people the census will appear as one of the inscrutable mysteries of Government, but otherwise not as a thing worth thinking about. Most people will think the Government foolish in taking the trouble to gather in the names of the people in the village, and perhaps a little impertinent in wanting to know about the women folk and children of the place. But they will think nothing worse. The Bhil and the hillman will have his own idea as to what it all means, and if the history of 1881 repeats itself, stern measures may have to be taken to show them that their views are altogether wrong. At the last census some of the Bengal Sonthals had to be convinced, by the timely intervention of the military, that British ideas must prevail, even amongst aboriginal Indians. Whatever the external attitude of the people, however, it is certain that the popular estimates of the Census will everywhere be a matter of anthropological interest. A population who could suppose, as some innocent Telegus on the banks of the Kistna river supposed the other day, that under the foundations of a bridge that was about to be built it was intended to bury the bodies of the village children, must see in a census more than meets the eye. Despite the indifference with which it will be received by most people, the grotesque imagination which ten years ago put the census in so many strange lights cannot yet have died out. What, we wonder, will be the view of it taken by the women of Chanda, in the Central Princes, who persuaded themselves that the enumerators of the last census were going to take a measurement of their chests with a brass instrument, with which those who were too liberally endowed in that part of the anatomy were to be brought down to the Government regulation standard ? These personally orthodox and conservative ladies will surely think that Sir Andrew Scoble has designs upon their well-regulated domesticities which Government do not care to print on a census paper, or anywhere else.

We fear indeed that the number of people who will be able to realize the large utilities of the census will be exceedingly small. It will take a long time for any considerable portion of the population to understand that in counting them the Government are doing a good deal towards broadening and strengthening the foundations of good administration in India. We are still far from the statistical efficiency without which much of the best work that an administration can do is done in the dark, and with only a little guessing at causes and results. When Sir Edwin Chadwick, who certainly knew what he was talking about, declared that it was Registration Acts which had alone made sanitary reform possible in England, he indicated plainly enough the direction in which a census enumeration can be turned to account for the good of the people enumerated. There can, to begin with, be no real test of the practical result of what has been done during the past decade for the sanitation of our towns and villages until the census returns have given us a correct data for estimating the ratio of mortality returns to population. Madras for example, is doubtful of its bill of health, bad though it must be at the best, does not make things seem worse than they really are through an unduly low estimate of the population. In some respects, it is true, Indian vital statistics will always and necessarily fall short of the standard to which statistical science has obtained in Europe. All attempts to establish accurate rates of duration of life fail through the extreme difficulty of ascertaining age. The enumerator does his best, but he can never learn more about the age of his neighbour than the latter knows himself, and the mass of the people—those at least whom the Brahmans have not provided with family horoscopes—have only a vague general idea of what their age is. Sir William Plowden, the Census Commissioner in 1881, in acknowledging the imperfection of the age return in that year, expressed doubt whether this part of the census would show any advance in accuracy in the next enumeration. Relativity, however, is a good second best to accuracy, and though the age statistics may fall short of exactitude they may still serve a useful purpose. For example there would be no mistaking the sanitary significance of the fact if the Bombay returns showed a larger average duration of life than they did in 1881. We should at once conclude that a liberal sanitary policy was yielding the results expected of it. The census, even when allowance has been made for all inevitable defects, will furnish material for use in the solution of most of the administrative and social problems of the time. Economic controversy may proceed upon a surer basis when the rates of increase of population, the density of population in relation to the cultivable area, the distribution of the people amongst the various professions, and other data of that kind, are accurately set forth. In the years immediately succeeding a census there should be no excuse for dealing in terms of general allegation with topics of this nature. The descent, for example, of some of the artizan castes —the weavers and oil-pressers—into the ranks of labour, which has attracted a good deal of notice of late years ; the census returns, in which special care will be taken this time to set out with accuracy the distribution of the population amongst the various occupations, will check the general allegations on this point which have become current, and will supply material for an economic chart of India. The census of a population of two hundred and fifty millions or thereabouts is an enormous undertaking, and cannot be carried out without a certain temporary disturbance of most branches of the civil administration. But if the twenty-four lakhs which it cost in 1881 are not materially exceeded the outlay will not be by any means disproportionate to the results. No administration in the world has such a variety of conditions of every kind, racial, economic, and religious, to deal with as that which confronts the British administration in India. An indispensable condition of efficiency is that it should have within reach the whole of the statistical data of the problems which confront it.

IT is strange that a writer in Bombay should see nothing but what is laughter-provoking in the case of the two women who were heavily fined for a mere technical infringement of the Salt Act. The alleged "offence" against the Salt Act consisted in boiling and cleaning a small modicum of salt bought in the Bazaar. In one instance the salt had been spoiled by a child throwing dirty water on it, and the attempt to save the condiment for use by boiling it in clean water was visited with arrest by the police and a fine by the Magistrate. In the other case the salt when bought was handed over to the purchaser so full of grit and dirt that it was necessary to boil and purify it. This process is resorted to in every European household, the cook or the butler having charge of the operation, without which no salt fit for use could be placed on the saheb's table. When the accused were placed before the Subordinate Court and the facts were ascertained, the Magistrate stated that he was satisfied that there had been no attempt to defraud the revenue ; the tax had been already paid on the salt. But inasmuch as the new Salt Act declared that any process of refining or purifying salt constituted the offence of illicit manufacture, he had no option but to impose a fine in each case, and fines of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 were imposed accordingly. The Collector of the District, who is the constitutional "protector of the poor" in the area under his supervision, very properly brought those cases to the notice of the High Court, whose intervention was sought on the reasonable ground that the provisions of the Act ought not to be made applicable to cases in which the salt had already paid duty. This view of the case should strike the lay mind as equitable, but the writer to whom we have referred jibes at the notion that any hardship existed, or that the women had any claim for consideration and redress. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, when the judgment came up for revision, were agreed that the Act had worked injustice, but the words of the definition being clear the conviction was upheld. The fines however, were reduced to the Indian equivalent of one farthing. To speak of such cases as "paltry" and hold up those who cry shame upon them to ridicule is to do the Salt Department and the Government very ill service. The provision under which such gross injustice can be wrought is a blot upon the Statute Book, which should be removed. We assume, of course, that the Magistrate who convicted the accused notwithstanding the fact that it was not even alleged that the salt had been illicitly procured, was right in so applying the law, and that the High Court was equally warranted in upholding the conviction. We do not venture to argue with such authorities, or quote the judicial maxim *de minimis non curat lex*. But we can scarcely believe that the Legislature and the Government ever intended that the definition in the Salt Act should be held to penalize the purification of salt on which the duty had been paid. The assertion that the purification of duty paid salt to make it fit for use is an offence identical with that of the illicit distillation of spirits is amazing.

WHILE a military correspondent of a London evening paper inveighs against the new magazine rifle served out to the brigade of Guards, and numerous infantry battalions in England, a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* indulges in an equally free criticism of the repeating rifle lately adopted for use by the German Army. Neither rifle, according to the writer, is without faults, and it is somewhat consoling for the military authorities of both countries to be assured that if their respective rifles are not yet all that is desired they are at least no worse than those which other armies have taken into use. The British Government, we are assured, only followed the lead of other Foreign Powers in adopting a small bore, but it seems they went even further than other Powers, or some of them, and the British bore is perhaps the smallest. Then the weight of the British rifle as compared with that of the German infantryman is almost a pound heavier, though the length is exactly the same, the bayonet of the former, however, being some four inches longer than that of the latter. The fixed sight of the former is 300 yards, while the German is 275, the highest graduation of the latter, however, being 2,250 yards as compared with 1,900. Though a consensus of opinion seems to support the statement made recently in Parliament that the British is the best rifle in the world, the military correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* questions if Government was wise in adopting a small-bore considering that in all probability it will be used more frequently against fanatic Ghazees, desperate tribes of the Soudan, and the fearless native warriors of South Africa. The conscript soldier of Europe, he maintains, with a "lingering prejudice in favour of life," once hit, proceeds to get into as secure a place as possible to await the arrival of the ambulance, and the small bore projectile is quite able to wound him sufficiently to take him out of action. On the other hand nothing short of a big Martini bullet will stop the charging savage. There may be a good deal of truth in what he urges, but the chances are that in remedying mechanical defects which have been found to be necessary the difficulty as to the bore may be solved. Germany is likely to have occasion to experiment against savage tribes more frequently than has hitherto been the case, and experience may point to a change in every European army. Meanwhile judging from the extraordinary tenacity displayed by the old Snider, which has not even yet been displaced in India, it would appear that when the magazine rifle has been served out to all the British Infantry there will still be a large reserve of large-bore rifles to fall back upon in the event of savage warfare.

COLONEL WILLIAM LISTON DALRYMPLE, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Poona, according to Reuter, has been appointed Quarter-Master-General in India, was formerly an officer of the Connaught Rangers. He joined the army as ensign in 1863, and attained his majority when in 1874 he first saw active service. He served in Ashanti as Special Commissioner to the Wassaws and Denkeras, on the left flank of the main line of advance, and subsequently on the Transport service. Being mentioned in the despatches he received a brevet majority, and was awarded the medal and clasp. In the Kafir War of 1878, and the Zulu War in 1879 he was with his regiment. During the latter he was selected as Staff Officer to Colonel Glynn's column, and afterwards as Brigade-Major to the First Brigade, second division. In this capacity he was present at the engagement at Ulundi, receiving in recognition of his services, which were mentioned in the despatches, a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy and the Zulu medal with clasp.

THERE are three surmises as to the result of the census in regard to the number of the inhabitants of Bombay. The most modest is that which prophesies that the figures according to the number of tenements will give eight hundred and fifty thousand. The next highest, taking note of the increase in the mill industry, eight hundred and eighty thousand ; while one that is based on elaborate analysis of these and other known factors gives nine hundred and one thousand.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at a meeting of Mahomedans of all classes and sects, held in the chief mosque in Bombay, it was resolved to send a memorial to the Viceroy in Council against the provisions of the Age Bill, which were declared to be opposed to the tenets and traditions of the Mahomedan religion.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—I quite agree with your correspondent, "A Gujerati Hindu," writing from Surat in support of the much-discussed Protected Age Bill. The Garbhadhan ceremony, which has been brought forward as one of the chief objections raised against the Bill, is, I am fully aware, not performed all over the province and among all its castes and creeds. This province is chiefly inhabited by Banias, Rajputs, and Brahmins, all of whom, I can confidently say, do not claim their marital rights with a girl under twelve.

IF the crops of mango fruit is to be judged by the blossoms on the trees, says a correspondent, there are hopes that the result will be satisfactory ; but the season has commenced rather late, so that the maturing of the fruit may be delayed till June.

A NEW Vice-Consulate has lately been established at Mahomerah, and Colonel Ross, the Political Resident at the Persian Gulf, has gone on a tour of inspection to the new station and to Busreh.

A GOA correspondent writes :—A gang of culprits among the employes of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company, has been discovered lately. They were breaking open the seals of the waggons and packages and abstracting valuable articles therefrom. The leader of the gang, who was a European, has left the country ; but some of the associates have been arrested and are in custody.

PAPERS received from Lisbon, dated 28th Jan., report that General F. M. da

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Colonel W. L. Dalrymple, Deputy Adjutant General in Ireland has been appointed Quarter-master-General in India.

ARMY PROMOTION BOARD.

The Promotion Board mentioned by Mr. Stanhope in his speech during the debate on the Army Estimates will consist of the Commanders of the Forces at Aldershot, Dublin, and Portsmouth. Others will be appointed as occasion arises from Officers of the rank of General belonging to the Cavalry and Infantry Corps.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates amount to fourteen millions sterling. Lord George Hamilton, in a memorandum explaining them, mentions that an increased appropriation is expected from the Indian Government for work performed by the Royal Navy in Indian Waters.

Sixty-nine out of the seventy ships provided for under the programme of 1889 will be completed before the year. The estimated cost of these ships has been exceeded owing to the rise in prices of material and labour.

ACCIDENT TO ADMIRAL HORNBY.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Admiral Sir G. T. Phipps Hornby met with a serious accident yesterday while driving in a dog-cart at Havant. He was thrown out, and picked up senseless, suffering from concussion of the brain.

DEPRESSION IN THE COTTON TRADE.

Great depression exists in the Cotton Industry at Blackburn and in the neighbourhood. Many manufactories have had to be stopped in consequence.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

The man Saddler charged with the Whitechapel murder has been remanded pending the conclusion of the inquest on the deceased woman.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The *Times* publishes a draft of the agreement between great Britain and Portugal according to which the thirty-third degree of longitude is made the boundary of Manica, Portugal obtaining an extension of territory to the north of Tete.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK IN PARIS.

PARIS, FEB. 25.

The League of Patriots here have resolved to agitate against the visit of the Empress Frederick until her Imperial Highness takes her departure.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English Mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. this evening; and the s.s. Oceana for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have decided that its Sub-Committee on Finance shall be proceeded immediately to a consideration of the Silver Question as affecting the [illegible] that the Government of India [illegible] on the subject as suggested [illegible] annual speech.

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

[illegible] the next Viceregal Council will [illegible]. It was expected that the report [illegible]ect Committee on the Age Bill would have [illegible]en presented, but this is impossible as the Provincial Governments have not at all sent in their reports.

THE WUNTHO COUNTRY ATTACKED.

Sharp action was fought on Sunday between our Shwebo column and the followers of the Wuntho Sawbwa at Okpho. The enemy was completely routed, fifty being killed. Several were wounded and a large number of guns and much ammunition was captured. Our loss was three European soldiers killed and ten wounded. Our Kawlin force resumes the offensive immediately. Wuntho was to have been attacked to-day. It is held by 600 rebels.

THE WUNTHO EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 25.

News from Wuntho reports that the capital has been occupied without any opposition. The chief work of the expedition was accomplished by Captain Cheneix-Trench, Assistant to Colonel Ross.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

The Political Resident, Persian Gulf, will be posted to Bussorah; Lieutenant Beville, temporarily officiating, Zhob Valley, going to Bushire.

Lieutenant Archer, First Assistant, Beluchistan, joins the Foreign Office as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain Cornish, on furlough; Captain Stratton, now at Bussorah, filling his post at Quetta.

Captain Bird succeeds Major Anderson as Deputy Accountant-General, Military Department, by the retirement of Colonel Knyvett.

Mr. A. Giles will become senior Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal; Mr. Daly of Lushai-fame and now in Europe on sick leave filling his post.

Sirdar Ataulah, British Agent, Afghanistan vacates his post shortly after six years good Kabul service and will be succeeded by a Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan Statutory Civilian, Punjab, and chief of the Gundapur tribe.

A NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last week a new copper wire just completed between Calcutta and Bombay along the Bengal-Nagpore Railway was worked direct for the first time, when the messages poured as fast as operators could receive and signal them. The total length of circuit is nearly one thousand three hundred miles.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, FEB. 25.

A public meeting, attended by influential gentlemen, was held here yesterday in support of the Age Bill. A memorial to Government suggesting a few modifications in the Bill was adopted.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

Last night nearly five hundred pundits from all parts of Bengal, Behar, Benares, and some even from Madras assembled at the Town Hall, at the request of Rajah Indra Chandra Singh of Pikparrah, once well-known on the turf, but now a strict ascetic, to vote a joint and respectful protest to H. E. the Viceroy against the Age Bill on religious grounds.

This afternoon an immense open air-meeting of the opponents of the Bill was held on the Race-course with the same object. It is estimated that over fifteen thousand people attended in shoals coming in from outlying stations. H. E. the Viceroy and Sir Andrew Scoble were invited to attend the meeting, but for obvious reasons they did not.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 25.

The meeting, which was held at Sadaseo Peit, in Poona City, this evening, in support of the Bill to raise the age was the occasion of most disgraceful scenes, in which schoolboys took a very prominent part. It had been previously notified that only those who were prepared to sign the memorial in support of the Bill which was kept at the gate of the meeting-place would be allowed to attend the meeting, but in spite of this the large mob, numbering several thousands clamoured for admission, it being evident that they meant to create disturbance at the meeting. Policemen were posted at the gateways to keep the crowds back, and it was with the greatest difficulty they prevented the gates being forced open. About two hundred supporters of the Bill had gained admission inside the square, where the meeting was to take place, while thousands surrounded the place, but could not get in. Notwithstanding the frantic disturbance outside, the meeting commenced at 6-15 p.m., Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide being carried to the chair. Immediately the proceedings began a shower of stones and other missiles were thrown in upon those at the meeting, only a walk separating those outside from those inside. The stones struck several persons at the meeting, and it was found almost impossible to proceed. However, the memorial in support of the Bill was read both in English and in the vernacular and was adopted, though the speakers could hardly be heard on account of the great noise. The adoption of the memorial was proposed by Mr. R. K. Limaye, a pleader, and seconded by Dr. Bhandarkar, of the Deccan College. The meeting lasted for less than a quarter of an hour and terminated very abruptly when the gates were opened to allow the meeting to disperse. The exasperated mob outside forced their way inside, and disgraceful scenes ensued. Numbers of people were roughly handled and beaten, and the police on the spot found it impossible to do anything. Some of the chief persons concerned in the meeting with great difficulty made their escape through the gates, the others finding it necessary to seek shelter in a small building in the corner of the square, where they shut themselves in and remained besieged for a considerable time. The mob shouted to them to come out, threatening to do them bodily injury, and a serious riot was threatened. This result was however averted by the timely arrival of Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, and another European who promptly cleared the crowds and rescued the besieged and conducted them for a considerable distance through the streets.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 25.

Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Major F. Spratt, R. E., Military Secretary, Major Clowes, A.-D.-C., and the Head Quarters Staff returned to Poona to-day from Bombay.

THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Lloyd's tenure of office as officiating Deputy Quarter Master-General expires on the 14th May next, and he goes home about the middle of next month on two months' leave prior to quitting the Department for good. It has been decided that Colonel E. Carrington, Commanding the 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, becomes Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

MILITARY ITEMS.

When Colonel Carrington gets on the Staff the temporary Command of the 1st Worcestershire, Regiment will devolve upon Major E. J. H. Spratt, the next senior officer, who is a brother of the Military Secretary to the Chief.

CONVERSION OF TWO BOMBAY REGIMENTS.

The 24th and 26th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, have, it is definitely stated, been selected as the two regiments of the Bombay Army which will be converted into Beluchi or Hindustani regiments. There is no question of disbandment, and all the flutter which has been created will end in smoke. The conversion will take place very gradually so that the change will hardly be noticeable. The Officers of the two regiments will not be interfered with, but they will be expected to pass in Pushtu within a certain period, failing which they will be transferred to other regiments. The Regiments will retain their present numbers, and will carry on their colours the same names, &c., as they do now. The history of the regiments will be carried on, so that really no change will be perceptible. The two regiments had been warned some little time ago regarding the likely change they would have to undergo, and they consequently have not been doing any recruiting for a little while. The two Corps are now below full strength, and to make up the required number, Beluchis and Pathans from other regiments will be drafted in. All future recruits will be taken from this class, and in time the regiments will have been completely altered without being noticed. Of course there will necessarily be some difficulty regarding the Native Officers. Such of them who care to retire will be permitted to do so under the favorable rules adopted in the case of the Bengal Regiments which were recently converted, and if any of them consider themselves aggrieved, their cases will receive special attention.

The 24th and 26th Regiments have been selected as being the junior Regiments which are not Rifle Regiments, Pioneers, or Beluchis.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

I HAVE seen an advertisement in a London daily, calculated to make the blood of the exemplary Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., run cold in his venerable veins. The trustees of the British Institution Scholarship Fund have announced their intention of electing next July seven scholars in the departments of painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, and black and white, who are to enjoy "burses" of £50, tenable for two years. The scholarships are to be open "to all art students who have obtained gold medals, silver medals for work done from the life (*i.e.*, a painting or drawing *from the nude*), or scholarships or money prizes of the minimum value of £15 in any art school in the United Kingdom.

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"From the nude!" What will Mr. Horsley, what will Mrs. Grundy say? And what would the late Lord Haddo have said, who regularly once a year in the House of Commons used to oppose the grant to the Edinburgh Life School? The advertisement of the British Institution scholarships is all the more welcome for coming at a time when those interested in encouraging the development of women's industries are telling us that ladies might find much more remunerative employment in designing fashion plates if they were only able to draw the human figure with accuracy. As it is the male artist has to be called in to draw the nude, which the lady afterwards drapes.

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I was thinking about these matters in the Sistine Chapel yesterday as I gazed at the glorious "Last Judgment" of Michel Angelo. You will remember that the virtuous master of the ceremonies to Pope Paul III. was dreadfully shocked at the nudity of Michel Angelo's figures. There have been artistic "masters of the ceremonies" in every age.

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It is better to be etymological than polemical; and it is quite refreshing to find the bitterness of Irish political strife temporarily dulcified by a little amicable discussion on a question of philology. Mr. Parnell has been talking about "souping" parsons, and an ingenious contemporary has suggested that the expression has been borrowed from Bishop Hall, who speaks of "souping" (*i.e.*, sweeping past) in side robes of royalty. A correspondent of my contemporary, however, asserts that Mr. Parnell is in no wise indebted to the Right Reverend prelate and satirist just mentioned, but that "souper" is a modern term, meaning, in the West of Ireland, "a poverty-stricken Roman Catholic driven to profess Protestantism in return for free rations of soup and other things offered by certain parsons and old women."

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But, according to another correspondent, the "Souper" is, not the Paddy bribed with broth, but the proselytising parson himself; and I think that correspondent Number Two is right, and for this reason. I remember distinctly that, about five-and-forty years ago, clergymen of the then Established Church of Ireland who undertook missionary work supplemented by soup tickets were habitually stigmatised as "Soupers"; especially in a Roman Catholic paper called *The Tablet*, at that period mostly ably edited by Mr. Frederick Lucas. If you doubt my word, go to the reading-room of the British Museum and search the files of *The Tablet* for 1844-5.

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High play at English country houses! Extraordinary statements! There was a sound of chicken hazard by night. Euchre in the boudoir; poker in the parlour; blind hookey in the library; "Nap" in the conservatory, and bezique, baccarat, bluff, and bumble puppy in the bedrooms! Stop! Unlimited loo, of course, in the nursery, and Van John in the stables. This is the kind of thing which, according to an alarmist correspondent of *Truth*—writing from Monte Carlo—goes on night after night in the stately homes of England.

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I do not say that play—and high play, too—is not occasionally rampant at some country houses. But to denounce such practices as an iniquity peculiar to the existing [illegible] simply ridiculous. Just turn to Barham's "Life of Theodore Hook," and you will find that nocturnal gambling in aristocratic country houses was quite as prevalent sixty years ago as it is now. When poor Theodore ought to have been snugly snoozing in bed, or—if he must have sate up late—when he should have been correcting the proofs of his articles for next week's *John Bull*, or touching up the finishing chapters of "Gilbert Gurney" or "Jack Brag," he was rattling the dice-box and calling mains with My Lord Duke and Sir Harry. A "house-party" at Puntington Castle or Tapisvert Abbey was not complete without Theodore Hook; and dearly enough did he pay for admission to these abodes of patrician grandeur.

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A juryman who had grown weary with waiting at the Royal Courts of Justice until the great end of the British Constitution could be attained by putting him and eleven other honest men into a box, was so foolish as to write a note to the presiding judge, in which he complained that he had been "kicking around" for an unconscionable space, and that he thought it was time for him to be "told to go." Mr. Justice Stephen very properly resented this unseemly impertinence of diction, and sternly told the offender that he must stay, and that he had better not "kick," either "around" or otherwise.

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To my mind the peccant juryman was guilty of more than the crime of disrespect to the bench. He had committed a blunder. "Kicking around" is not accurate slang. The juryman's mental perceptions appear to have got into a mixed and confused state between "shinning around," which is an American locution signifying loitering from place to place, *e.g.*, "shinning around the free lunches," and "kicking" or "cooling" one's heels, which means waiting in wearisome expectation, and is an old English colloquialism and not slang at all.

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Lord Greville, I am sorry to learn, was bitten the other day by a dog at Clonhugh, his lordship's seat in County Westmeath. The popular peer left Ireland immediately, and travelled "right away" to Paris, there to place himself under the care of M. Pasteur. By this time I hope he is completely cured. But the dog which had bitten him was "subsequently killed." Did the animal exhibit symptoms of rabies, or was it only slain through credence in the very ancient superstition the principle of which is embodied in the French proverb "*Morte la bete mort le venin?*"

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Mr. G. Washington Moon is indefatigable in his efforts to purify the English language, and he is especially fond of criticising the vernacular of ostensibly learned writers. In a work called "The Dean's English" he demolished Dean Alford's "Queen's English"; he has keenly revised the Revised Version of the Scriptures; and now, I hear, the untiring Moon is about to subject our old acquaintance Lindley Murray to the action of the lancet and the scalpel. The world will be grateful to Mr. Moon if he will tell it something more about Lindley Murray, personally, than is already known. All that I have been able to gather about him is that he was by birth an American; that the governesses and senior pupils at young ladies' schools delighted to sit at his feet and listen to his sweet discourses on English grammar, and that he was bedridden for about five-and-thirty years, and lived all the time on boiled mutton and turnips. Was he in any way related to the Old Man of Tobago?

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As an ancient ratepayer of St. Pancras, I am naturally interested in the scheme for bringing North and South Lambeth in closer communication with each other. It has been resolved to urge the London County Council to take steps for the construction of a thoroughfare from Hampstead to Norwood. The new road would come southward through the abolished gates on the Bedford Estate, down Southampton Row and Little Queen Street, through Clare Market into the Strand, then cross Waterloo Bridge, and "onward from the Elephant and Castle."

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"Onward from the Elephant and Castle" is vague, and slightly favours the assumption that the writer of the words just quoted was not quite certain touching the whereabouts of Norwood. Did such uncertainty exist it is not to be wondered at. Fifty years ago, we, who are now, duly knew well enough the locality of Norwood, then notorious for gipsies, and could find our way to Beulah Spa. But the building of the Crystal Palace and Railway extension thither and thence have brought into prominence a number of places which have partially obscured the individuality of Norwood. Sydenham, Penge, Forest Hill all seem to be more or less of Norwood, but not Norwood itself.

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On February 10 I hope to be joining in the revelries of the Carnival at Florence; but I confess that I should like to have for once a duplex personality, so as to witness the delights of Shrove Tuesday in Paris. Pray don't think that I yearn to be present at the *bal masque*. A modern Parisian masquerade is about the dullest, dreariest, ghastliest entertainment with which I am acquainted. It is the pageant of the "Bœuf Gras" that I should like to see. The municipal authorities have sanctioned the revival of the fat ox procession which flourished so grandly during the reign of Louis Philippe and the Second Empire, but which has languished to extinction since the establishment of the Third Republic.

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I fail to see why the House of Commons should have laughed so consumedly at Mr. De Lisle the other day in the Bradlaugh debate because the honourable member showed not only that he had the courage of his opinions, but that he had consistently retained those opinions for at least ten years. "An assembly which legalised atheism," quoth Mr. De Lisle, "and whitewashed treason could not long withstand the waves of anarchy which were sweeping over our civilisation." At this there was "loud laughter." Why? The contention may have been open to controversy, but it was certainly not facetious. "This is not a comic song," the late Mr. Robson used gravely to remind his audience when they roared with laughter at his pathetic recital of the woes of "Willikins and his Dinah."

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"The House of Commons," Mr. De Lisle went on to say, "had more than once been guilty of an excess of jurisdiction. As a Royalist he should say that it was guilty of such an excess when it condemned King Charles the First to death." This incidental remark provoked "roars of laughter." As a matter of fact, it was not the House of Commons but the High Court of Justice, presided over by Sergeant Bradshaw, that tried and sentenced King Charles the Martyr; still, Parliament was doubtless an accessory to his death, both before and after the fact. But, after all, what was there to laugh at in an illustrative allusion to a most mournful tragedy?

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In the late Mr. John Hampden, said to have been a descendant of the Great Commoner who refused to pay ship money, there has passed away an eccentric personage who might have laid claim to the equivocal honour of being the most obstinate man in England. Mr. Hampden labour undered the delusion that the earth was a plane and not an oblate spheroid, and nothing could cure him of his delusion. The simple test of a ship at sea disappearing beneath the horizon failed to convince him; a more elaborate experiment on the Bedford Level Canal left him still sceptical. His obduracy brought him, at last, within the purview of the Criminal Libel Law; and yet, I daresay, away from his "lune" about cosmogony. Mr. Hampden was, in every relation of life, an intelligent and blameless gentleman. *Pas anthropos ekei ton trellon tou*-say the Hellenes. Mr. John Hampden's particular madness was the conformation of the earth.

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Whatever may be the figure of our globe, it seems tolerably clear to me that it is getting turned upside down, socially speaking. Here is the worthy and popular chairman of one of our best conducted railways, the London, Brighton, and South Coast, telling the shareholders at the general meeting of the company—and telling them, too, amid loud applause—that "as it was they had done a great deal for the third-class passengers, and they hoped to do more."

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The third-class passengers! Why, when railways and I were young, people who presumed to travel third-class were treated by the companies as a *quantite negligeable*—as wholly inferior beings, who could only expect to be snubbed and brow-beaten. They were thrust when travelling into open trucks, pretty much as though they were sheep or swine; and often they were shunted on to remote sidings and left there to cool their heels for a couple of hours while trains full of better-paying passengers dashed by. When an Act was passed compelling the companies to convey third-class people, at a maximum fare of a penny a mile, the trains afforded to this use were contumeliously dubbed "Parlies," and were usually started at an inconveniently early hour in the morning.

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Even the second-class were not much better off in the way of accommodation. I can remember when, on the Great Western, the windows of the compartments were unglazed, and leathern curtains were the only protection from the wind and the rain. At present none of the classes seem to have much cause for grumbling, save when stress of weather brings about—and inevitably so—unpunctuality of trains; but in many respects the third-class passenger is King. He is studied, cared for, caressed, and almost coddled by directors. Much, indeed, has been done for him; and more, according to the chairman of the L.B. and S.C.R., is to be done.

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"A lady recommends trustworthy Couriere Suisse. She is a good linguist, efficient, and attentive. Accepts short jobs. Address 'Couriere.'" So far as I am aware there is no such word as "couriere" in the French language. "Courrier" with two r's means a messenger, or bearer of despatches; and in Anglo-French a "courier" with one r is a travelling attendant. But let questions of grammar pass. It would really be an excellent thing if we had more female couriers, native or foreign, competent by reason of their experience and their knowledge of languages to take charge of families travelling on the Continent.

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Lady Burton, I rejoice to learn, has been granted a Civil List Pension of £150 a year. If full justice were done to her own merits and to the memory of her distinguished husband deceased, the annuity would be double the amount actually conceded; but, as regards Civil List pensions, we should be grateful for small mercies. There are, pining in indigence, many widows of renowned English scholars, and men of science and letters who have never been able to obtain any pension at all.

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On the other hand, to the very restricted list of authors who have been favourites of Fortune, must be added the name of the historian of the United States. "She is dead, rich," wrote Horace Walpole of some fashionable lady who left a large fortune behind her; and the "epistoller" of Strawberry Hill was accused of having committed a Gallicism in his terse announcement. So, it may be more English to say that Mr. George Bancroft "died rich." His will has been published; and by it he bequeaths many thousands of dollars in legacies and annuities. Not all this affluence, however, was derived, so I have been told, from his books. The historian had been many years ago a judicious speculator in "town lots." He bought a large tract of land on the sea-front of the pleasant watering-place of Newport, and this land is now covered with smiling villas, yielding handsome ground rents.

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The talk of Rome at this Carnival time is the accidental meeting, in the *salon* of Madame Minghetti of Prince Jerome Napoleon (irreverently called "Plon-plon"), and Count Herbert Bismarck. The Bonapartist Prince and the Prussian diplomatist were, I am informed, "charmed" with one another. Assuredly Time has strange revenges. Imagine the nephew of Napoleon I. and cousin of Napoleon III. chatting amicably over five o'clock tea with the son of the once puissant Iron Chancellor and Kaiser-maker!

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We have had some fearfully severe wintry weather in Rome; but when the temperature was at its lowest, the snow at its fleeciest, the ice at its thickest, we were bidden to console ourselves with the thought that even worse weather was prevalent in other parts of the Continent, to say nothing of the dear, smoky, foggy, land of my birth. Yet there must have been some places in Europe where people enjoyed themselves in mid-January. Here in juxta-position I find two advertisements in a London paper.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE TANSA DUCTS AND TUNNELS.—II.

THE TUNNELS.

BURROWING into the bowels of the earth is always a difficult phase of engineering, and particularly so when the bore to be constructed is of small dimensions. In many parts of the route of the duct from Tansa it has been found advantageous to construct tunnels of a considerable length and number. The total length of these is over 4 miles, divided into 13, varying from 200ft. to 8,000ft. and they are the most remarkable and difficult in India for their length in such a small section, 9ft. by 6ft. Four of the longest of them have been driven by machinery, and almost every kind of boilers is used, Lancashire, Cornish, Multitubular, Vertical, and Roots with horizontal steam-engines, with air compressors for driving complete sets of drills. Steam-pumps of various types for keeping the tunnels free from water, which rises very fast during the monsoons, are always in operation. The drilling of these tunnels is much more difficult than railway tunnels on account of the small space for working in and carrying out the *debris*. In the longest tunnels the driving was going on 3,000ft. from the shaft, and in parts of the tunnel the water was constantly up to the shoulders of the men. About 2,000 men are employed in the tunnels, and they are worked in gangs night and day all the year round. Sickness is very prevalent through the foul air and smell of dynamite, and the staff and workmen have suffered greatly. The tunnels are chiefly through hard rock, but where it is soft they have to be lined throughout with masonry, which in many cases has been most dangerous work through, slips. Six of the tunnels have been driven through, leaving seven which in all probability will be through by May next. About 150 tons of dynamite have been used.

The conveyance of machinery for the tunnels for twelve miles over mountainous country was a work of no small difficulty, and the Municipality are to be congratulated that the cost of the work will compare favourably with similar work in India and elsewhere.

THE SYPHONS.

An important feature of the work is the construction of the syphons. The syphons are long lines of cast-iron pipes used for the purpose of getting the water over the valleys and low-lying ground. The conduit is built along the mountain side until it reaches the slope on the opposite side. At this point a large masonry chamber is constructed, where the water will accumulate. The open end of the pipe, which, is four feet in diameter and twelve feet long is built into the side of the chamber, and the water can be run into it at will. Pipe after pipe is attached to the one in the chamber, and wind their way across the valley in one case to a distance of nearly eleven miles. The gradient at this syphon head is one in two, and the pipes have to be kept from slipping and buckling by heavy check blocks of masonry. Each pipe is jointed and caulked by about one hundred weight of lead. The quantity of cast-iron pipes to be carried out and jointed up amounted to about 40,000 tons. They were brought out to Bombay in specially chartered steamers, and then sent up in boats by the Thana Creek to Kasheli. Here a depot was made and the pipes tested. The contractors have had to construct a special line of 2ft. 6in. railway through the valleys with many steep gradients and sharp curves, a distance of some twenty miles. The pipes have been carried out, and laid on Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 syphons; they are now being delin No. 2, and it is expected that in two months more the highest No. 1 will be reached. The lifting of these great pipes up the mountain sides has required a large quantity of lifting tackle and skilled labour, as in places they are almost perpendicular and rise to the height of 200 to 300 feet. The duct has been constructed to deliver thirty-four million gallons of water per day, but for the present the Municipality consider that they will have enough and to spare with half that quantity. The syphons now being laid will supply this seventeen million gallons per day, and the tracks have been so constructed that a second line can easily and comparatively inexpensively be put down to deliver water to the full capacity of the duct.

IRON BRIDGES OVER BASSEIN CREEK.

There are three bridges constructed of wrought-iron lattice girders, resting on cast-iron cylinders, over Bassein Creek. These are for carrying two lines of pipes across with a tramway in the centre. The lengths vary from 400 to 1,500 feet in spans of 100 feet. The cast-iron cylinders are 5 feet in diameter, and were sunk through the beds of the Creek down to the rock, some of the cylinders being one hundred feet long. Divers were employed in removing the hard *debris* from the inside of the cylinder as they were sunk. The work was one of considerable difficulty, as the cylinders had to be fixed at this great depth with a 14-feet tide running 7 miles an hour. The divers were frequently engaged upon work 70 feet below the surface of the water. These bridges have been completed two years.

AQUEDUCTS.

There are twenty-two aqueducts aggregating sixty-seven spans of ten feet, twenty-five aggregating eighty spans of twenty feet, and two aggregating thirteen spans of thirty feet. In addition to this colossal work there are one hundred culverts along the syphon track to provide for the drainage of the country.

MUNICIPAL SUPERVISION.

Of course where there is a scheme of these vast proportions, and on which hinges the weal or woe of one million people, the responsibility of supervision is great. Mr. W. Clerke, the Engineer, has had placed under him for this purpose a numerous and efficient body of men who have watched every stone and every pipe as it has been placed in its position. Nothing has been forgotten, nothing left undone, and when this work—by far the largest of its kind in India, and one of the greatest in the worlddoubt—shall have been completed, there is little doubt that it will be one that will endure for all time. It will be an everlasting monument singing the praises of those who conceived and carried out the work, and a noble specimen of what can be done by native industry backed by English capital, perseverance, and pluck.

Since the commencement of the Tansa Duct Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, and Co. have had the contract for the Allahabad Water-Works, which will in all probability be opened by the Viceroy in April next. Last year they also commenced the Benares Water-Works, which is a large undertaking, and since then the Huldwani and Naini Tal Water-Works, so that they may well be called the Water-Works Contractors of India.

THE PROPOSED FEMALE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE following Government Resolution was issued yesterday:—

Resolution.—Messrs. Harkisandas Narotamdas and Bhagvandas Narotamdas, on behalf of their mother, Bai Putlibai and themselves, having placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to be applied to the construction of buildings for a new Lunatic Asylum for Females, to be built near Bombay, the Governor in Council has much pleasure in accepting this munificent gift.

2. His Excellency in Council is impressed with the necessity for improved accommodation for lunatics in Bombay, and, in accepting this gift, regards himself as pledged to proceed at the earliest possible moment with the erection of a new Asylum.

3. The conditions on which the donation has been made are that the Asylum for Females shall be equipped and permanently maintained in an efficient state, at the public expense, according to the law in force: that it shall be re-built at no cost to the donors, if ever destroyed or removed: that it shall always bear the donors' father's name, with a suitable inscription table: that no other tablet shall be fixed in the compound or buildings set apart for the female lunatics, and that reasonable regard will be paid to the necessities for the accommodation of high-caste females.

IT is probable that some more commissioners from Italy will visit England in the course of the year, for the purpose of buying sires and mares, and one or two of the principle owners are likely to be bidders at the summer yearling sales. Fishampton, who was bought by an Italian sportsman at the Hampton Court sale in 1886 for 400 guineas, has turned out an excellent speculation.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—More than three years ago the Graduates Association set on foot an agitation for opening the University Library for general use. The Syndicate did not evidently relish being driven to the hardship of finding reasons for continuing to keep the books buried, and the privilege had to be granted, but it was hampered with fetters which rendered it nugatory. The Syndicate has thought it worth its while to do (at least in intention) everything in its power to minimise the "value in use" of the collection entrusted to it. It has framed a number of forbidding rules, which are a dead letter, and which even the Registrar and his subordinates characterise as a string of barren jokes. I remember Dr. Peterson telling me that the Syndicate's orders in the matter could not be enforced with the most distant resemblance to reality, without a battalion of clerks and peons. This policy of the Syndicate's cannot be called liberal or enlightened, but in a certain sense it was skilful. It gave the final quietus to an inconvenient agitation, and at the same time left the Syndicate real master of the field, for the gentlemen who went into an overhot fit of reform on that occasion are evidently undergoing the usual process of over-cooling, preparatory, I suppose, to being brought to a proper temper on the subject in the distant future. The University Library is as useless to-day as it was three years, or for the matter of that, thirty years ago, when it did not exist. Established for the ostensible purpose of enabling succeeding generations to become more learned than those that went before, it is still a monument more honourable to the dead than useful to the living. I am aware that it is not at all well-posted in critical literature or modern editions of our "cardinal classics," and that new publications seldom find their way into it. But it has a value of its own for the scholar, and that lies in its being a home for the literary waifs and strays of the past, and a storehouse of those writers of the secondary and tertiary order that are impossible to procure elsewhere. The staple of the collection is, indeed, made up of scarce books in special departments of human inquiry, whose lethargic repose every one gifted with intellectual curiosity or fond of excursive reading would be glad to break now and again. I have no doubt that the collection can be turned to account as an admirable compliment to ordinary public libraries well-stocked as some of themarewith standard literature. I am one of the half-a-dozen readers of the University Library, and I was there some days ago. There was not visible the slightest attempt at a classification, and the books lay in all that distressing confusion of ranks peculiar to a political mob. Rare works which I had seen on previous occasions, and of which I remembered the exact situation, I could not find after an hour's careful search, and this was owing, the Asst. Registrar told me, to "the peons having their own way" in the matter. A heartless neglect—I cannot use a milder expression—was apparent everywhere. It seemed to me that the custodian's efforts were limited to keeping the shelves tolerably clear of dust, and I felt that even this little care was not owing to any intrinsic respect for their contents, or any appreciation of their utility, but to the fact of the hall being constantly used for its meetings by the Syndicate. I concluded that had it been otherwise, most of the books would have crumbled to pieces by this time and it would have been impossible to handle the rest without that sensation of sneezing which accompanies the inhalation of decayed paper dust. I thought, again, that vermin and others of the brood of the book-lover's "Bestia audax" must have a pleasant time of it, for I saw old trash riddled with their holes leaning upon superb first editions valued in guineas. Numbers of volumes again appeared to be getting more and more discoloured, and developing "foxey" stains by exposure, and want of appropriate costume. I am sure you will agree with me, Sir, that this is a scandalous state of things, and that, the sooner it is removed, the better. The least that every one has a right to insist on, is that a catalogue should be prepared anew, the books arranged and classified, and the volumes infected by the insect-pest sold off or segregated. Dr. Fuhrer at one time undertook to do the first of these three things for a substantial consideration. His manuscript I found shoved into a corner. That the catalogue prepared by him is woefully incomplete is beyond a doubt, for the University officials acknowledge it; and that it is based on any strictly scientific system is not beyond question. At any rate, if it is the one purpose of a catalogue "to set up sign-posts to direct the searcher." Dr. Fuhrer's manuscript is no catalogue at all, for it does not, and cannot do anything of the kind, and his work must be done all over again. In casting about for some one to whom it can, and must, be again entrusted, it will be well to remember that it is not necessary to have a bibliognoste of the Dibdin or Magliabecchi type, for we have not to do with Chained Bibles or the "Incunabula" of the printing-press, but books published within the last two hundred years and well-known for the most part to men of catholic tastes who have laid in an appreciable stock of omnivorous reading. Nor is it quite indispensable to repeat the experiment of having a Sanscritist, for really there are very few works with text, title-page, or colophon all in Sanscrit. I daresay it will be easy to find some deep-read graduate or member of the Senate who will undertake to wash off this reproach from his *alma mater* for love of such work itself, the "mental renovation" afforded by it and the pleasing fancies engendered by inhaling to the full the aroma of old calf and unadulterated eighteenth-century paper. But supposing that in these latter days the Philistine maxim "nothing for nothing" leaves little room for such disinterested effort, the Syndicate should lose no time in resolving to spend some more money to complete the work left abortive by their former grant. And if the old causes and the old influences prevent that body from seeing its way to do this, it will not be improper for one of the Fellows to put it in that way by bringing the subject before the Senate "in a constitutional manner," which means, I suppose, with all the customary delays.—Yours, &c.,

S. H.

THE HOSPITAL CONCERT.

OUR readers will observe from the programme published elsewhere that to-morrow's concert promises to be even more attractive than that of last Friday. The vocalists include Miss Carpenter, Miss H. Branson and Mrs. Macbeth, while the instrumentalists embrace the names of Miss Willis, Miss N. Atkinson, Mr. T. S. Hamilton, C. S., and Mr. Pescio. The object of the concert, as has been previously stated, is to contribute a substantial sum to the funds of the European General Hospital and the Convalescent Home at Khandalla.

THE WYER CUP COMPETITION.

THE "E" Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles proceeded to Coorla yesterday evening to compete for the Wyer Cup. On looking at the averages individually it is seen that the several competitors have all scored over half the number of points required. Lieut. D. T. Sharp lops the list with a score of 68 points, Colour-Sergt. Little coming next with 66 points, Lieut. Sharp's score is a rather brilliant one. At the 700 yards range his score included 7 bull's-eyes and 3 centres: at the 800 yards he made 4 bull's-eyes, 5 centres, and 1 miss.

The following are the scores:—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Grand Total.
Lieut D J Sharp	37	31	68
Cr-Sergt A D Little	33	33	66
Sergt A R Sharp	31	27	58
Lce-Sergt H Brewer	27	27	54
Corpl G F Lund	24	27	51
Corpl D Warner	26	20	46
Sergt In of My J Limpus.	22	20	42
Total...	200	185	385

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P and O steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 13th February, left Aden at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, and may be expected here at daybreak on Monday. The Siam, which communicated with the Oceana at Aden, brings, the following passengers:—

From London: Mr G Carter, Mr T Macpherson, Mr S C E Hartwell, Mr D C Gordon, Mr Marshall, Mr Lindsley and servant, Mr and Mrs Mackinnon and child, Dr Burland, Mr E Greaves, Sister Annie, Sister Maria, Major Wynter, Mr F Maynard, Mr Manson, Capt Hunter, Rev R McGill, Miss Wilson, Mrs Marshall, Mr G L Holland, Lieut C W Somerset, Capt and Mrs C F Stevens, Mr L Boyd, Mr M G Barkely, Capt G R Elliot, Mr Stevenson.

From Brindisi: Col Hogg, Lieut J G Robinson, Lady Sandeman, Miss Collen, Mr R Carstairs, Mr Aikin, Col Twemlow, Capt A Tyndale Biscoe, Mr J Milligan, Mr and Mrs Fillingham, Capt A H B Cavaye, Mrs A P Gould, Lieut W Seton Browne, Capt A C Yate, LieutGen Sir James C Dormer, Dr G Waters, Mr D Cruickshank, Mr Elles, Mr C G Bayne, Mr Homersham Cox, Mr Brunskill, Mr G L Kemp, Gen E H Collen.

From Ismailia: Mr Garge, Mr Hart O Berg.

For Mad

PERSIAN POEM TO LORD HARRIS.

MR. D. TASKER, the Persian Poet, has penned a poem in praise of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Harris, which has been inscribed on parchment and encased in a carved blackwood frame at the expense of Mr. Pranjiwandas Kalliandas. The poem is thus translated :—

1. My tongue cannot sing completely the praises of that all-merciful Father, upon the intricacies of whose mysteries my intellect exhausts itself.

2. Having said this much, I sing the praises of a hero of England—of a noble descent and possessing noble qualifications.

3. This nobleman has been known to be competent, successful, and a winner of respect for himself since his infancy.

4. The ancestor of this nobleman looked mercifully upon India, and this nobleman has dignified himself by walking in their footsteps.

5. Lord Harris is the auspicious name of this grand personage, and all the communities of India are greatly delighted by the fact of his gracing the exalted post of a Governor, by order of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.

6. The Queen-Empress has been pleased to confer on us a deep obligation by sending this nobleman to us as Governor of Bombay, mainly on account of his superior intellect and perfect qualifications.

7. On account of the most able and perfect administration of this nobleman, the people live with gladness for they have secured in him a Governor, deeply alive to their grievances and requirements.

8. This nobleman has no equal in attending to the complaints of the people. He is an equal supporter of the high and the low.

9. His just decisions and issues of the political questions have greatly satisfied the people, and this nobleman has stepped forward to eradicate the woes of the people.

10. The high and the low are equal in the estimation of this nobleman, what if the one were a mighty lord and the other a humble dervis.

11. But of all the officers, great and low, none has during the administration of this nobleman, ever complained of his having lost his right nor has he met with a broken heart for having not secured what he by right deserved.

12. If any poor or miserable person waits upon this nobleman seeking his support, he promptly grants him the same, according to his great name and power.

13. Every community gets all its good and reasonable desires fulfilled by this high dignitary.

14. This nobleman always steps forward to alleviate the woes of the people, by exhibiting his good intention to make a reduction in the taxes levied on the people under the rules of her Majesty's Government.

15. This nobleman has been constantly profferring his valuable advice to the native princes under him, and he has got many of the useless and dangerous customs, totally abolished from their territories.

16. This kind Governor has been personally visiting those parts of his presidency which might have been ravaged by fire, flood, or any other dreadful calamity and rendering valuable assistance, even pecuniary one, to the victims of the calamity.

17. All these have won for this nobleman profound respect and awe of the people who know him to be worthy in every respect and to be the originator of all the good deeds.

18. He has really made the title of "Lord" going before his auspicious name, shine forth with true splendour all around, on account of his noble deeds.

19. In every great meeting, this nobleman has proved his proficiency, in, and mastery over, the leading political questions, and has laid with his auspicious hands, the foundations of many of the institutions and works of utility to the people which have come into existence by the noble charities and donations of the wealthy native personages.

20. His consort, Lady Harris, who is a lady of high rank and noble virtues and shining fortune, has been attracting the notice of all, by taking a creditable and leading part in all the works connected with the native females.

21. She has been always struggling hard to place the females of this country, in a state of perfect enlightenment and happiness, and in whose case she is pleased to observe no race distinction.

22. So deep and strong are her attachment and regards for them, that she is pleased to undergo personal expense and inconvenience to put them in a good position.

23. She has also been evincing great interest and pains for the education and enlightenment of the young daughters of the natives.

24. I daresay that there must really be very few ladies, so kind and of so splendid qualifications, as her ladyship. The grateful remembrance of her noble deeds has been deeply engraved on the hearts of the natives of this country.

25. I prefer to be brief now; expressing a hope that this description by my humble pen will meet with approval from the learned and the great.

26. O, Merciful God! I pray Thee to keep Thy merciful eye constantly on Lord and Lady Harris, and keep their Excellencies on our shores, with full power, honor, and dignity, up to the prescribed period.

27. O, God! keep them always in happiness and bliss, and reward them for their good deeds by granting them a long life.

28. Drive away all the cares and anxieties of this noble pair and give them such wisdom as to enable them to do deeds of goodness to the people and to make a laudable and right use of the high power and authority vested in them.

29. In conclusion, I lay before Lord Harris, the humble picture of the requirements of the people, trusting that his Excellency will be pleased to grant the people their rights and to redress their grievances during his administration.

30. I request his Excellency Lord Harris to be pleased to lessen the severity of the Abkari, Salt, and the Forest Acts and to lessen the duties on corn, so that the hearts of the people may be elate with profound joy.

31. I have set before his Excellency, the long-cherished desires of the people who, I here declare, pour forth a thousand blessings day and night for his Excellency.

32. I now hope sincerely that may this poem be approved of, and appreciated by, this pleasant audience.

33. I entertain another hope that may their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris accept this poem with a glad and sincere heart.

34. This poem has been written by the pen of Tasker, who is a believer in one God, and a preferor of the humble state.

The poet cannot forbear to make a grateful and honorable mention here of Pranjiwandas Kalliandas, Esquire, a rising young and wealthy gentleman, who, guided, by his fervent loyalty and respectful feelings towards their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, has promptly given the poet his kind and valuable support to get up this work.

THE CHIN HILLS.

A HAKA telegram of Sunday gives the following despatch :—Camp, Shurkwa, 19th February.—The Bounglio column under Colonel E. D. Mainwaring reached the village of Kapy on the 15th instant, when no opposition was offered, and two slaves were given up, and a fine of two guns paid. Rain fell heavily during the day, but cleared up at night. The village of Paipa on the river Boinu was reached on the 15th, and was exceedingly free. It supplied guides to Shurkwa. On the 16th, during the march towards Shurkwa, the advanced guard had a brush with the enemy, who had prepared a defensive position on the road to the ford of the Boinu river; but Mr. McNabb, having obtained information of another road, which completely turned their position, we had the upper-hand over them and the advanced guard poured a sharp volley or two into them as they evacuated their stronghold. The road was execrable in parts for the mule battery, and the 4th Madras Pioneers under Lieutenant Rainey had hard work in making it at all suitable. The progress of the column under these circumstances was very slow. The rear guard was fired upon by a small party of Chins. The fire was returned and the jungle set on fire above the road. The rear guard again saw some of the enemy and fired a volley or two at them at 700 yards. On the 17th instant the move on Shurkwa was made; the guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant O'Leary, came into action, and shelled the village at 4,500 yards, and made most accurate practice, every shell falling into the village. The villagers came running down the hill-side to submit. None of the enemy were killed, but great damage was done and greater awe inspired. On the 18th the village was visited by Mr. McNabb, who gave a certain time for captives to be produced, and this not being complied with, one captive owner's house was destroyed. Eight slaves have now been handed over, and a fine of 2 guns, 2 mythuns or cows, 1 gong, 600 lbs. of grain, and 1 goat has been paid up. The Shurkwas, who have defied us so stubbornly, are completely subdued, and other villages allied to them have come in. All the troops are well, although disappointed of hard fighting.

A HINDU LADY TO HER HINDU BRETHREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a thousand and one pities that not a single female throughout the whole length and breadth of the Indian Continent should be able to open her lips or ply her pen to give expression in a representative character, to her views as furnishing the accumulated opinion of her class regarding the much controverted "Age Bill" question. The question has been sufficiently well threshed on almost all sides in the leading journals by the advocates of the several parties to which it has given rise. The reformer, while claiming to plead the cause of womanhood under the ostensible cloak of humanity, has to thrust his own vagaries on the illiterate and sheepish herd of the orthodox folk, and finds the best means of securing his object in the unbridled use of his tongue and lips. The orthodox, on the other hand, in his blinded zeal and impatience towards preserving our old sacred *shastras* and the time-honoured customs intact from the rapacious grasp of the hasty reformers to shut his eyes to the real and actually existing evils. The reactionist again, while trying to gain and please the ear of the masses, finds himself in an uncomfortable position, and then plies the tactics of a double game. Want of sincerity is noticeable everywhere. Everybody who takes any active interest in the present controversy has his own game, and resorts to such means and measures as suit best his own end and policy. No pains or means seem to be spared by the controversialist to give his case the strongest appearance. Falsehood, misconstruction, misrepresentation, concoction, threatening, abuse, and all manner of chicanery are taken advantage of to throw cold water over the doings of the opponents. But a genuine and sincere lover of the cause of womanhood, especially of our Hindu society, alas! I know not where to find. A Hindu woman, like women of most of the existing communities, has hardly any voice or hand in the political or social transactions of her own society. This may or may not be in the fitness of things; but what grieves me most is that nothing like public opinion should exist among the members of my class, so as to be heard with a show of power and privilege regarding anything affecting our own interests and destinies. Distant is the day on which I may hope to see my sisters reach that stage. But will ever such a day dawn upon us?

There is no denying the fact that some sort of evil touching the condition of young married girls does in fact exist in some quarter of our society. But it is in a quite different direction from that towards the removal of which the present endeavours of the legislators are directed. Everybody complaining of the evil has missed the true mark, and nobody has touched the right chord. So long as the cause which gives rise to any evil is allowed to remain, all our efforts to eradicate the evil itself will prove futile. The cause of the present evil lies far deeper. The pitiable condition to which some of my unhappy sisters are obliged to succumb is not the outcome of the so-called pernicious system of early marriages. Nay, I would on the contrary urge that early marriages, not certainly early cohabitation, amongst us are, to a certain extent, a sure guarantee against the operation of the evil spreading over a wider area than at present. Instances of premature cohabitation in the case of couples married at a comparatively low age very rarely, if ever, come to our ears. But, also, out of a hundred marriages of widowers who marry twice and thrice and no end of times, we can notice the terrible number of eighty cases in which cohabitation has commenced before the tender age of twelve, or in some cases even ten. Can monstrosity go any further? Hard-hearted parents do give their tender daughters in marriage to widowers of 40, 50, or even seventy years of age, and their motives are too patent to need any mention here. Imagine the woeful plight of a girl of ten years in the complete charge of an old man, and allowed to be dealt with at his pleasure, and with what prospects of comfort and happiness of life before her? Sure prospects of a life-long widowhood. Imagine, again her deplorable condition when she is made to anticipate the motherhood of future progeny! These to be the mothers of India! The very thought horrifies one. This, then, I emphatically say, is the sad evil which hangs heavy over the hearts of my sisters, and which, as I see, has missed the attention of all the actors in the present movement. Men cannot naturally realize the atrocity of the evil. Allowing, then, the present state of things to remain as it is, I for one cannot see in what way the legislationists intend to remove the evil. If the cause of the evil which I have pointed above is left untouched, who knows the evil in its present form may disappear, but it is sure to present itself in a more formidable shape of a different nature. He is the best physician who can correctly diagnose the disease of the patient and then regulate his treatment accordingly; and not he who repeat the medical formula by heart without any mistake. You must extirpate the very root of a plant, lest it grows with redoubled vigour.

Moreover, I need not repeat here the vivid description given by Mr. M. C. Apte in his address at the late Madhav Bag meeting there of how women in respectable families are likely to be dragged before the public and maltreated and subjected to harassment and keen mortification in case effect were given to the proposed amendment of law. Mr. Apte's description has touched me to the core. I, therefore, beseech my Hindu brethren on behalf of my sisters to direct their endeavours towards bringing about necessary reforms in their homes instead of trying to effect a change in one of the sections of the Indian Penal Code; and I guarantee the desire and is sure to follow. If this my feeble appeal to my brethren tend in any degree to move them to give a passing heed to my say, I will deem myself amply acquitted of my duty towards the cause of my sisters.—Yours, &c.,

Nagpur, Feb. 22. A HINDU LADY.

THE CENSUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will confer a great boon upon the public at large, and especially upon the Parsees, and at the same time render valuable service to the State by giving a prominent space to the following few lines in your widely-circulated paper :—

The Parsees are required by the census officers to enter in the column of "nationality" in the census return layman (behedin) or priest (mobed) as their nationality. Layman or priest is, as every sensible man knows, no nationality. It may either be taken as sect or rather more correctly sub-section of a sect among the Parsees. The census officers delegated with the work of filling in, examining, and collecting the census returns, strike off the word "Parsee," if rightly entered in the column of "nationality" and enter the term "behedin" (layman) or "mobed" (priest) as the case may be and on being questioned cite the authority of the Superintendent of Police as the officer who has issued this instruction. As this is misleading and apt to cause confusion in the correct compilation of the census returns you will, in the interests of the public, call the attention of the authorities to this absurd interpretation put upon the term "nationality" in the census return.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 25. F. M. KARANJIA.

THE BURGLARY AT DADUR.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Acting Superintendent Cobb applied for a warrant to bring to Bombay from Baroda, Ganloo Killa, one of the seven men arrested on the 14th instant in connection with the burglary committed at Dadur at the house of Mrs. Britto. After his arrest Ganloo Killa succeeded in making his escape to Hoody, a village in the Gaekwar's territory, but the police succeeded in tracking and apprehending him. The Baroda Police detained the man in custody pending receipt of a warrant from Bombay. Ganloo is concerned in sixteen other burglaries, most of them committed in Dadur district. When he was arrested at Hoody a large amount of property was found in his possession. Mr. Cobb said that the case against Ganloo's companions was postponed till the 28th instant, and that unless a warrant was granted by his Worship the Baroda authorities would not let the Bombay Police bring the man to Bombay. The magistrate said that as the man was arrested at Baroda a *prima facie* case would have to be made out against him as required by the Extradition Treaty Act, and that unless that was done he could grant no warrant. The magistrate also said that he would have to take as much evidence as was possible for the police to adduce. That he would send to the Baroda authorities, who would then send Ganloo down to Bombay. It was finally agreed that Mr. Cobb's application should stand over till the 28th instant, on which day the case against the other prisoners would be heard.

MISS ROMOLA TYNTE.

WE hear that Miss Romola Tynte, who passed through Bombay at the beginning of the present season, and who has since been delighting the *aesthetes* of Calcutta with her musical and dramatic recitals, proposes to give an entertainment in Bombay at the Novelty Theatre, on the 12th March. We hear that their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Harris have promised their patronage on this occasion, so that Miss Tynte may depend upon a good reception.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A BARODA correspondent writes :—The hearing of the appeal against the decision of Khan Bahadur Abbas Tyabjee, barrister-at-law, Sessions Judge, Baroda Division, in the libel case filed by the Military Department against the Editor of the "*Baroda Watsal*," is to come off before the Chief Justice Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., LL.B., on Monday next the 2nd proximo in the Varisht Court. It is believed the Hon. Pherozeshah Mehta, M.A., LL.B., of Bombay and Rao Saheb Nanabhai Vakeel of Baroda will conduct the proceedings on behalf of the military department, while Rao Saheb Ganesh Apte, instructed by a local vakeel, will defend the accused. As the libel case has all along excited great interest, there is no doubt that the Varisht court will be crowded on Monday next and the following days. The military department are anxiously waiting the decision as to the two officers of that department, who are alleged to have been concerned in the case.

THERE are two high school and two middle school scholarships which are given away every year and are open to competition by the pupils of any Government, municipal, or private schools in Bombay. It is gratifying to see that this year all the four scholarships have been won by pupils of municipal schools. The high school scholarships were carried away by two boys of the Dongri 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School which, since the transfer of the primary schools to the joint schools committee, has been removed from a chawl to a spacious bungalow with a large compound and a gymnasium attached to it. One of the middle school scholarships has been won by a pupil of the Vithalwady school, and another by a pupil of the Budhivardhak school.

THE advance party of Captain Shakespear's force arrived at Camp Sherkor on the 14th instant. The most important part of the work of this little force was the obtaining of the submission of this village, and the payment of the compensation due for a raid committed some three years ago. While the payment was proceeding, news was received of the outbreak near Fort Tregear, and it was at once determined to start for that place next day, a correspondent says. We had therefore to expedite the payment of the fine by sending some sepoys and coolies to assist in catching the live stock in which the fine was to be paid. The main object of the expedition is now completed.

THE *Government Gazette* of last Saturday, the 21st, writes an up-country paper, shows in a striking light the bad luck of some of the civilian Judges in these Provinces as compared with their executive juniors. It notifies the reversion, with effect from various dates in December last year, of three Judges, one of 1867 and two of 1868, at a time when two executive officers of 1870, and three of 1871, are in safe and substantive possession of First Grade Collector-ships. *Beati possidentes.*

AT one of the military cantonments served by the North-Western Railway, the other day, says a local paper, a gallant Colonel entered a compartment and took his seat, with him his dog. The ticket examiner nipped his ticket in due style, and asked for the dog's ticket. The owner had none, and refused to take a ticket. The station-master came to the carriage, and the owner of Bow-wow still refused to pay for his ticket, amongst other arguments bringing forward the small size of his pet. Whereupon the station-master told him: "You see, Sir, the revenues of the Railway have fallen off so much this year that we are fourteen lakhs of rupees behind, and we cannot, therefore, carry anything free." This explanation so touched the gallant Colonel that he immediately produced eight annas and took a dog's ticket.

A DESPATCH from the Miranzai Expedition, dated Hangu, through Kohat, Saturday, says :—The first column arrives here from Halimin to-morrow, *en route* for Kohat. The second column leaves here on the 23rd, and the third column on the 22nd. The 1st Punjab Infantry remain at Gwada till the 4th March, and on that date the 29th Punjab Infantry leave Gwada for a camp on the south slope of the Samana. On the completion of the military post on the Samana, it is probable that the frontier outpost, sixty miles from Kohat, will be handed over entirely to the Military Border Police, as the outpost duty from Kohat is so severe. The Darband Roan is completed to within 200 yards of the Kotal, and will be continued down the northern slope of the Samana, into the Khanki valley. It is made with a gradient of one in ten, and is eight feet broad, and will be suitable throughout for camels. The Sipaya Urakzais are delighted with the road over the Zare Kotal, between Zare and Barmarai, and propose starting a large wood trade with Kohat. We had heavy rain yesterday morning for three hours and the weather still looks very threatening. Makhmaddin is still in Kohat, and is housed in the political havalat. Authentic information has been received that the Malla Kel, who was released by the Chief Court in the notorious ammunition case, has murdered the informer who procured his arrest. Comment is needless.

A CAMP HANGU telegram of Sunday says :—The Havildar of the 3rd Sikhs who left Zare *via* the Ublan Pass for Kohat has arrived there, and completed his survey and road report. It would appear that from Zare to the Ublan kotal the road is easy and practicable for mules with but little making, but that from the kotal to Mamozai, a distance of about four miles, the descent is bad and would need considerable making before even mules could use it. From Toimela, which is a village *en route*, and about nine miles from Zare, a road strikes off south, leading through Palosi and Alizai and then striking the Kohat road about seven miles from Kohat. The latter route appears more difficult than that *via* the Ublan. The 3rd Sikhs, 22nd P. I., 23rd Pioneers and Sappers and Miners left here this morning for Chilibag, distant 13 miles, *en route* for Kohat. The 4th P. I., and four guns, Hazara Mountain Battery arrived here this morning from Balamin, and with the 22nd Punjab Infantry and the Peshawar Mountain Battery leaves this to-morrow morning *en route* for Kohat. The Miranzai Field Force is practically a thing of the past, as although it does not cease to exist till the 24th the only movement left is the return march to Kohat.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 14th February was 465, against 321 and 311 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 146. There were 183 deaths from cholera, against 57 and 43 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 150. There was one death from small-pox during the week against *nil* in the previous week. There were 8 deaths from tetanus, against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 112 and 37 respectively, against 101 and 39 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 56·0 per mille per annum, against 28·5, the mean of the last five years.

AN examination was held on Monday and Tuesday last for the purpose of awarding the junior Cotton scholarship at the Bishop Cotton school, Simla. The choice of the examiners has fallen upon Douglas Allan Clarke, of Ferozepore, who has obtained the highest number of marks among the boarders joining the school for the first time this year. The value of this scholarship is Rs. 100 a year and it is tenable for three years during residence. Senior Cotton scholarships of the value of Rs. 120 a year and tenable for two years have also been awarded to G. W. C. Lisle of Bareilly, O. K. D. Pryce of Bankipore, and T. W. B. Loughran of Bagsar for success in recent public examinations.

MR. HENRY IRVING answering an inquiry as to the necessity, in his opinion, for a British Dramatic School, says that he has always been in favour of establishing such an institution, and in past years has given practical support to several schemes with that object. Unhappily, adds the great actor, none of them can be said to have flourished, and the reason is that without a large capital and very strong patronage, no such school can be carried on. It would, in my opinion, need at least £50,000 to found such an institution worthy of the name; and whenever there is any enterprise that bids fair to assume these proportions I shall be glad to render it all the service in my power.

A VERY valuable and apparently flawless sapphire is said to have been found in a Gem-pit on Booteyatenns, Rakwana, Ceylon. It is estimated at 53 carats. This is a stone to show, and perhaps sell to the Czarewitch. Says the *Ceylon Observer* : His Imperial Highness will probably take it because he had received a lesson from his Imperial father to "make a lavish display" of his wealth whenever possible.

THE Victoria Jubilee school at Umballa appears to be in a bad way, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and an official inquiry is now in progress into serious charges brought against the manager, of falsifying registers of attendance, &c. in order to secure an unfairly large grant from Government. The inquiry, adds our contemporary, might be extended to the circumstances under which a lad of 18 years or so, who had failed to pass the middle school examination, came to be appointed manager of a school.

THE *Times* states that it is "enabled to contradict the report of the death of Senora de Tacon, ayah of the present and of the late King of Spain. The accident which befell her a short time ago—a fall down a stone stair-case in the palace—may probably incapacitate her to a great extent from active service to Don Alfonso XIII.; but the Queen-Regent, by whom the Senora is much respected, desires this faithful servant of two Kings to retain her post, and to continue to occupy her apartments in the palace."

IT is expected that there will be a grand harvest for Nilgiri tea planters this year. A correspondent writes :—"That very good tea (equal to the produce of Ceylon and Assam) can be produced on these hills has lately been proven by several of our planters. Nilgiri planters require to carefully prune their bushes; to pluck quickly and to provide ample withering accommodation. 5,000lbs. per acre is posssible on these hills to the careful agriculturists."

OUR recent remarks about the paucity of field officers in the Madras Staff Corps, writes an up-country paper, may be emphasised by reference to the officers now with the four regiments of Native Cavalry in the Southern Presidency. There is not a single Major borne on these lists. The 1st Lancers are commanded by Colonel Warner, the 2nd Lancers by Colonel Gallaway, the 3rd Cavalry by Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod, and the 4th Cavalry by Captain (Brevet-Major) Fenton. The squadron commanders are Captains, with a few Lieutenants officiating in that rank. Colonel Gallaway vacates his command in April 1892 and Colonel Warner in August 1894, by which time three of the squadron officers will have been promoted to Major. The Madras Cavalry regiments may be few in number, but the young officers serving in them are now in a better position regimentally than their brethren in Bengal.

THE silting up of what is known as the Nazoon Channel is giving a great deal of trouble to the Irrawaddy steamers, and ten days ago no less than six vessels were anchored waiting for a rise, among them being the I. M. S. Irrawaddy with the 2nd Madras Infantry aboard. Lieutenant Chapman, R. E., with a party of sappers and miners have been endeavouring to blast a new channel through the Nazoen rocks, but with a current rushing at the rate of from four to five knots this is no easy matter. We noted some time ago the loss of two of the Burma Government steamers—the *Pirate*, by the way has since been raised—in the defile above Bhamo, and there was fear of a further mishap when the detachment of troops was sent through lately to the scene of the reported troubles in the Mogoung district. The force consisted of 100 mounted rifles, 2 guns of a mountain battery and 175 transport animals. To convey so large a number of troops through the defile was an undertaking of considerable risk, but it was carried through without mishap under the management of Colonel Prendergast, Mr. Puttock of the Local Government Marine Department piloting the vessels. It is clear, however, observes, the contemporary, there is plenty to be done and something still to be found out, before the navigation of the great Burma water-way is safe, the latest instance being the case of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's vessel Khabyoo, a fine vessel of 225 tons, which struck an unknown reef off Singu and had to be run into shoal water.

IT is stated that the Howrah Bridge is shortly to be lighted by electricity, which will be a very great improvement upon the present system of lighting. At present, indeed, the bridge is very badly lighted, there being no lights at all upon the moveable section, which is 200 feet long. The remainder of the bridge and the boat-opening below are also very indifferently lighted. It is now proposed, however, to place thirteen arc lights on the roadway of the bridge, each of 2,000 candle power; and four similar arc lights for the boat-opening, with eighteen strong incandescent lights for the signal stations, watch-house, and engine-house. The aggregate power will be 34,384 candles, and to prevent the possibility of failure, the plant will include a spare engine, boiler, and dynamo. The contractors are Messrs. Laing, Wharton, and Down, who have been selected to supply the electric lighting plant for the Kidderpore Docks, and who number among their more recent works the installations at St. Pancras station and the Chelsea Military Exhibition. The cost of the Howrah Bridge plant is to be Rs. 42,050 and this sum will be provided out of surplus revenue.

WRITING *apropos* of the recent outrage by pirates on a British steamer, Dr. J. J. Wedgwood, of London, says :—Piracy is very prevalent in China; in going up from Hong-Kong to Canton the steamers are always on the alert against these marauders, who infest the Pearl River. For protection, stacks of rifles are to be seen in the saloon and cutlasses in every state-room, and the hot-water hose is always ready to play upon these fellows. In Canton the natives are very insolent to foreigners. They yelled, hissed and even spat at us whilst travelling about the city. The Island of Formosa, which, it is said, the Germans have an eye upon, is infested with pirates, and any ships wrecked along that coast stand a poor chance, as the hill tribes murder the crew. The Banks of Shanghai have, in order to secure the safe transit of their specie from Hankow, to pay blackmail indirectly to the mandarins.

IT is likely that an entirely new administration will be organised for the Government of French Indo-China, says the *Madras Mail*. Monsieur Ettienne, the Sub-Secretary of State and the actual Minister for the Colonies, proposes to do away with the Council Colonial, and in its place to constitute an administrative body, which, excepting the Conseil Prive will consist of two French and six Asiatic members. The projected organisation for Indo-China provides that the Governor-General shall hold his official residence at Hanoi, that his authority shall be exercised generally for the direction of affairs throughout the protectorate, that the superior residents of Hanoi and Hue shall henceforth be directors of civil affairs only, and that with regard to Cochin China and Cambodge, the Governor-General shall grant a suitable delegation to act with the Lieutenant-Governor of Saigon and the superior Resident of Cambodge. Notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of certain members of the Superior Council it is expected that the projects of the Sub-Secretary of State will be accepted by a large majority of the members.

GOLD mining scrip in Calcutt continues dull and depressed, and it continues quite impossible to sell in quantity the shares of most companies at the rates quoted. It is difficult to get reliable information as to what is being done "in the rich auriferous tracts of Chota Nagpore," as most agents, having now exhausted all the geological text-books, tell them about stratic and chloritic schists, &c. &c., have not recently issued any further reports. It is said, however, that work is going on in Chota Nagpore; and the district, undoubtedly, contains gold. It is just within the bounds of possibility that one of the companies may strike the precious metal in paying quantities. At present, however, one hears very little about gold companies and only a few transactions have been reported at the following rates—Western Patkoom, 9 and 9¼ annas; Dhadkas at 8 and 9 annas; Pat-Pat Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-6 inclusive of founders; Western Bengal at 10 annas; Sonakhan 7¾ to 8 annas; Sonapet at Rs. 1-8 with founders, Rs. 1-2 without, and founders' shares by themselves at Rs. 38.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Colonel Merewether presiding. There were also present :—Capt. W. P. Walshe, Mr. E. B. Carroll, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fuzulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, A. M. Dhuramsey, K. N. Kabraji, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and Moolji B. Bharbhia.

THE DE LISLE ROAD SHEEP DEALERS TROUBLE.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that a petition had been received from the sheep dealers of the De Lisle-road Market complaining of the increase in the private slaughter and licence fees. The Commissioner considered the fees reasonable and did not recommend any reduction. The Commissioner stated that there were good reasons for levying these fees as they were the most troublesome men they had to deal with. It was resolved that the Corporation should be recommended to inform the petitioners that they considered the fees reasonable, and therefore did not propose to reduce them.

THE TANSA WORKS.

The Committee considered the Commissioner's application for advances for the Tansa Water Works, Municipal Building Fund, &c.

The following letter from Mr. Sorabji Navroji Cooper, Chief Accountant, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner was read :—

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that in consequence of the investment made under the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 2633, dated 2nd July, 1890, of the pension contribution payable to Mr. Clerke, from 7th October, 1886, and of heavy payments to the Tansa Dam and Duct Contractors, owing to the outturn of the work executed by them being greater than was anticipated, the grants of Rs. 86,000 and Rs. 27,22,000, provided in the current official year's budget for establishment required for and expenditure to be incurred on the Tansa works, as also the unexpended balance of the last year's grant renewed during the current year are almost exhausted there now being balances of only Rs. 1,919; and Rs. 40,189 available out of the respective grants. These balances will not be sufficient to meet the establishment charges for the last and current months, the cost of work already done and to be done by the above contractors, the amount payable to the pipe contractors for supply of iron work and sundry contingent, &c., charges which may have already been incurred or may be incurred up to the end of the current month when the official year expires. The Executive Engineer considers that a further grant of about six lakhs, Rs. 12,000 for fixed establishment, and Rs. 5,88,000 for expenditure on the Works will be sufficient for all requirements up to the end of the next month. May I, therefore, request the favour of your obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the extra grant required as above, being met by appropriating (1) Rs. 1½ lakhs out of the balance of the Tanas Loan taken credit for in the Budget for 1891-92, and (2) Rs. 4½ lakhs out of the next instalment of Rs. 25 lakhs, sanctioned to be raised on account of the Mansa Loan next year. This will reduce the Loan Fund balance at the close of 1891-92 from Rs. 11,71,027-0-8 as per statement No. 15, to Rs. 5,71,027-0-8.

Sanction of the above bodies will also be required to advance the above sum of 4½ lakhs from available Loan Funds and other balances, pending the raising of the necessary loan. Perhaps it would be as well to obtain the necessary sanction at the same time to payments on account of the Tansa works and the Municipal Building Fund during the next official year being also met from available balances, pending the raising of the Tansa and Building Fund Loans of 25 and 8 lakhs respectively.—I have, &., SORABJI NAVROJI COOPER, Chief Accountant.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee it was decided to bring the matter before the Corporation at the meeting to-day.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION ON WATER RATES.

Further consideration was given to the Commissioner's application prefixing under the terms of Section 169 of the Act certain rates for the supply of water by measurement and by compound payment. The Commissioner's letter on the subject was as follows : With reference to the charges for water by meter, &c., for the year 1891-92, which the Standing Committee are required to fix under section 169 of the Act, I have the honour to recommend that the arrangements sanctioned by the Standing Committee for the current year should be continued, with two exceptions. These are :—(1.) That I think it is important to relieve what I consider and I believe the Standing Committee, who [illegible] consider, to be cases of unjust incidence in the present system under the new Act, by which such buildings as cloth markets, godowns, shops, and offices, in which the consumption of water is very small, but the assessed values of which are very large, are liable for the full water tax on value. I recommend that this relief should be effected by reverting to the system, which obtained under the old Act, of allowing any owner or occupier to take water by meter at the usual rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, but with the proviso, that all supplies charged for by meter should be liable to a minimum charge of not less than one-half of the water tax on value. This, whilst securing that the Municipality is paid for all the water actually consumed, will at the same time afford great relief to the owners and occupiers of the classes of properties mentioned. That the compounded sums for houses with gardens should be based on 6 annas per 1,000 gallons, the rate recommended by Mr. Ollivant, instead of on the Charitable Institution rate of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said, that since the last meeting of the Committee he had obtained the information that the average amount paid by the people at the Mulji Jaitha Market averaged between Rs. 100, and Rs. 110 for the last twenty-three or twenty-four years. The water was measured by meter. They would be now called upon to pay a rate on the valuation of the property, and if that valuation was a lakh of rupees, the rate would be about Rs. 3,600 per annum, or under the arrangement proposed by the Municipal Commissioner Rs. 1,800. Merchants in the market declared that they would stubbornly persist such an increase and were prepared to go to law and spend Rs. 20,000 on the matter. There was also the case of a private owner who had a meter fixed to his property and for many years paid Rs. 1-2 for his water-supply. By the present valuation of his property he would be called upon to pay Rs. 698, or with the relief proposed to be given by the Commissioner Rs. 350. He was certain that owners of property would not submit, and if a resolution enforcing these higher rates was adopted by the Committee it would be looked upon as a hardship.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Javerilal's arguments only confirmed his proposal. If the property in question which was of such immense value only paid Rs. 110 per year for water it was time they paid more.

Mr. Javerilal : But they say they do not consume the water and also that if they are caught stealing water from any public pipe you can punish them as you like.

The Commissioner said that he once made a remark that the water-tax was like no other tax; it was tax not upon people, but upon property, and Mr. Javerilal, he believed, agreed with him. It was not a question of stealing water, as the people could go to the public stand pipes, which they had a perfect right to use. Furthermore it was not a question of the quantity of water consumed, but whether the property should contribute something like a proportion of their value to the maintenance of so expensive a water system.

Mr. Carroll submitted that the point was not how much water was actually consumed by the owners of property, but that they were liable to contribute to the cost of providing a sufficient supply of water to the city of which they, like others, had the advantage. If their premises caught fire they would not be charged for the water consumed in extinguishing it, nor were they charged for the water used in watering the streets, although in both cases they with others derived the benefit. There were a dozen other ways in which those property owners derived benefit and for that they should contribute an adequate share of the cost.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said that in times past the market paid for the water consumed in extinguishing fires, and they would be prepared to do so in the future.

The Municipal Commissioner : No one pays for water used in extinguishing fires.

Dr. Cowasjee asked if legally property-owners would be compelled to pay on the rateable value of their property or could they demand to have a meter and pay only for the actual amount of water consumed.

The Commissioner replied that they could be compelled to pay on the rateable value.

Mr. Muljee Bharbhaya considered that it would be unjust to demand this large increase. He considered that the present system sufficed.

The Commissioner replied to Mr. Mulji that if his argument was sound, on what principle could they justify the waterrate charged on property that was not connected at all with the mains?

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee contended that the principle of the water-tax was that it should be levied at so much per centum on the rateable value with reference to the cost of the supply to the city. The Commissioner's arrangement to compound the payment fully met the cases where enforcing the full tax might be considered unfair and secured justice being done.

Captain Walshe said Mr. Moolji's argument was simply a *reductio ad absurdum*, because a man could place a meter on his property and draw his water-supply from his neighbour and thus escape all tax.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had brought the matter forward simply to remove fifty per cent. of the tax this property was liable to pay and thus afford relief to the owner. It was not incumbent upon him to do so, he could, as a matter of fact, have recovered the minimum rate and back payments by taking legal action. He, however, considered that an unfair charge, and had taken this course to afford relief.

The Chairman said if the Municipal Commissioner had actually taken action to recover the full rate and then reduced his claim by fifty per cent., the offer would have been jumped at by all the property-owners including Mr. Javerilal. (Laughter.)

Mr. Moolji advised the Commissioner to have a test case.

The Municipal Commissioner said the matter had already been decided in the Small Cause Court.

Mr. Carroll moved and Capt Walsh seconded,

That the existing rates fixed by the Standing Committee for the supply of water by meter and for meter here under sections 169 and 276 of the Municipal Act for the year 1890-91 be continued during the year 1891-92, and that they be applicable also to the same classes of properties as at present provided, that (with the exception of Government and Port Trust properties, dining places and Jamatakanas) the minimum charge shall not be less than a sum equal to half the water-tax or value on the property supplied, and that it shall be at the option of any owner to apply to have a Municipal meter fixed to his premises and to be charged by measurement at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, subject to the minimum charge just fixed. That the existing system for the payment by religious, charitable, and educational institutions, the University Gardens, Clubs, and houses with gardens, or of compounded sums under section 169 (B) approved by the Standing Committee for the year 1890-91 be continued for 1891-92, except that the rate for houses with gardens be six annas for 1,000 gallons instead of 4 annas as at present and that Government bungalows be supplied by compounded sums as just fixed for houses with gardens. Provided that Government undertake the collection of the water-rate payable in respect of all such bungalows if belonging to it.

The motion was carried by six votes to four.

TENDERS.

The following tenders were accepted :—Messrs. Amrit Babaji for the supply of road metal during 1891-92 at Rs. 5-6-0 per brass, Messrs Hussonally Abdulally for stationery; Messrs. Moosabhoy Adumjee for drawing materials. The Municipal Commissioner reported that he had accepted the tender of Shaik Husen bin Shaik Oomer for carrying out, within the sanctioned grant, of petty works in connection with the filling in, &c., of lowlying ground in Sewri Cemetery.

There was no other business of interest.

WILSON COLLEGE STUDEN

SPORTING NOTES.

Sir George Chetwynd's book is out at last, and very good reading it is. He deals with his Turf experiences in a chatty, crisp manner, acceptable to lovers of gossip. Sir George ought to know something about betting. He says to bettors, "Abstain from plunging when you are losing. 'Cut your losses and play up your winnings,' is the best advice I can give to beginners, or, indeed, to every backer of horses, though it is advice which requires no little resolution to act upon, as we almost daily see. Never bet on selling races. Far and away the best to bet on are the weight for age races." Sir George goes so far as to say, from long experience, that "if a shrewd and careful backer keeps his head, does not plunge or risk more than he can conveniently pay on the Monday, and confines himself to betting on weight-for-age races, he can make a certainty of winning money every year; but he must work hard at the public form of horses, be unprejudiced, and have a certain knowledge, which may come to him instinctively or be acquired by years of well-paid-for experience. For a man thoroughly to understand racing he ought to have sedulously followed the sport for 15 or 20 years, and to have had hundreds of all sorts of race-horses through his hands."

Magpie, who, after a lengthy absence, has been entered for the Grand National, is a brown horse, with four white legs and a blaze, about 16 hands, long in the leg, with a long, lean neck and rare shoulders; his temperament is nervous, and, for the first mile in a race, takes a strong hold of his rider; he is rather a delicate horse in his feeding, and requires much coaxing when he is near cherry ripe; has no speed, but he is a glutton to stay. He was bred by Mr. J. N. Astley, and was foaled in 1879, being by Pell Mell out of a mare by Cathedral—Nutbush by Filbert—Beauty by Lanercost. Mr. E. Woodland, who owns Magpie, is one of the best judges of a horse throughout the country. All his sons are excellent horsemen. One son, the eldest, only 19, was professional coachman on the Brighton coach last season, having given up chase-riding for the box, and now he acts as riding master in his father's riding school. It was a trying time for a boy to be put into such a responsible post without becoming conceited, but Arthur Woodland has come out of it well and with credit to himself.

When Willie Woodland got placed on Magpie in the Grand National he was a boy of 13. It was not his father's intention that he should have ridden the horse, and he was only taken down to see his charge run, but somehow J. Page, who was to have ridden Magpie, was claimed by some one else with a prior claim, and at the last moment Mr. Woodland decided to scratch him, but the boy begged so hard to be allowed to ride him, and the late Fred Archer, over-hearing the conversation, joined issue, saying he would lend the boy both breeches and boots, which he did, that the father consented. It was a fine performance, as horses were falling all over the place, so a certain amount of judgment was required to steer clear of the fallen ones.

The Portsmouth-park Company is to be, after all, floated as originally intended, with a capital of £45,000, and not of £60,000. The prospectus will be issued in a few days. Captain (Theophilus) L. H. Jones is to be one of the directors. The first meeting takes place in March, and the stewards for the year are to be Lord Coventry, Lord Enniskillen, Sir John Astley, General Byrne, and Mr. W. H. P. Jenkins. For the club, of which Lord Marcus Beresford is secretary, and for which about 300 applications for membership are already on the books, the general committee is an exceedingly strong one, comprising 37 prominent men. Amongst them I notice Mr. Hamar Bass, M.P., the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Coventry, Colonel North, Lord Gerard, Lord Hartington, Lord Hastings, Lord Howe, Colonel Walker, Captain Machell, the Duke of Portland, and Sir H. A. Doughty-Tichborne.

Melton, who was bought last year for 10,000 guineas by the Italian Government, now stands at the principal royal stud at Pisa, and he has given great satisfaction to the managers of that establishment. The Italian Government own seven breeding studs, which contain 86 stallions, nearly all of which are English, French, and pure Arab blood. The King of Italy has three separate studs of his own on his beautiful estate of San Rossore, near Pisa, which is famous throughout Tuscany for its miles of splendid primeval pine forests, and these studs contain upwards of 2,000 horses, and also a large herd of pure-bred camels, which were originally imported from Africa by the Medici.

The Master of the Newmarket and Thurlow Hunt means putting in three days a week to make up for lost time, and the Green Lodge Drag will fill up the odd time. It has also proposed to establish a Hunt Steeplechase Meeting, and Captain Miller will have a course second to none in the kingdom round his park at Thurlow and the adjoining grass enclosures. When last a steeplechase meeting was tried by Captain Machell it ended in failure, but as a hunt meeting with a good race or two added, there is no reason why it should not flourish, and there is no doubt Captain Miller will get plenty of support.

There was great dissatisfaction among the members of the Pelican Club at the decision of the judges in the competition which came off at the club on Saturday, the 21th ulto. Corbett, the winner, was, in the opinion of the majority of the members, fairly beaten in each of his three "bouts," yet the judges gave verdict in his favor, except in the "final," when they disagreed, and the referee ordered another round. The practice of calling on amateurs who are not members of the club to decide their contests is becoming very unpopular with the Pelicans, who think they have men among their own membership quite competent to decide their contests.

Many of the most experienced trainers in England care no more about touts than about the thistledown blown across the heath at Newmarket by the idle wind. Mrs. John Scott, the still living widow of the famous trainer, used to say that she loved to see the touts, as she knew when they ga thered thickly at Malton that there was something worth watching. On the other hand, Jacob, the well-known blacksmith at Whitehall, was never so happy as when engaged in pursuing touts on Langton Wold with a big mastiff, called Captain, who was sent down for that purpose by Mr. Harry Hill.

The promoters of the Laindon-park Racecourse, in Essex, intend pushing their scheme to the front during the forthcoming spring. It is intended to make a straight mile and other courses, and erect the stands usually found at first-class meetings. Laindon is 23 miles from London, and special trains could reach there in half-an-hour. Laindon Station, on the Tilbury line, is about 50 yards from the course. On the other side Billericay Station, on the Great Eastern—and thus in touch with New market—is two miles distant. Captain Machell's opinion is that the soil is perfectly suited to racing.

The professionals who are operating books on the Derby are excellently placed to lay a tempting price bar three, and when the wagering opens out we will be interested to note the odds at which the supporters of Orion, Orvieto, Cuttlestone, and Valauris will be content to do business. It may be as well to mention that latest advices about the two last named are not quite so satisfactory as might be desired, and speculators who mean to support either will do well to hold off, at least for a little while.

Old John Braham, the Newmarket tout, who has just died, was far inferior in education and as a wielder of the pen to many of his younger congeners at Newmarket, some of whom are believed to be making more than one thousand pounds a year by their daily letters to our sporting contemporaries. Braham was in figure and height not dissimilar to the once celebrated "Yorkshire Jack," who was an *habitue* of north-country racecourses when "Billy" Williamson, brother-in-law to the late Earl of Zetland, was in his prime.

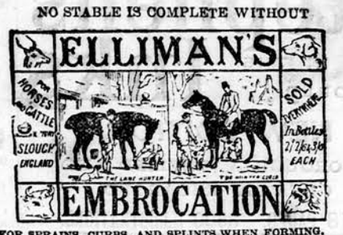
It is fortunate for the turf at the present day that it has so many great financiers at its back. Formerly it was supported almost solely by the landed interest, who for the most part bred their own horses. In addition to the financing we look for the most enthusiastic supporters of the turf amongst the great merchants, bankers, ironmasters and manufacturers. This is quite contrary to the popular belief which pictures the owners of racehorses as some harum-scarum brainless idiot who has not had to work for his money, and having no idea of its value, scatters it recklessly on the "easy come, easy go" principle.

The art of training must have greatly improved, for not many years ago trainers clung tenaciously to the erroneous impression that a racehorse could hardly be kept in good health unless frequently sweated.

I think the great majority of the horses in training will be benefited by their enforced idleness. It is the practice nowadays to run horses with greater frequency than used to be the case, and the valuable prizes offered in hurdle races, to some extent, encourages this. Therefore, if a horse's legs do not fill he will be all the better for a rest.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

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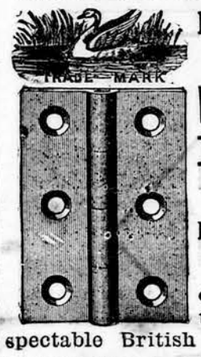

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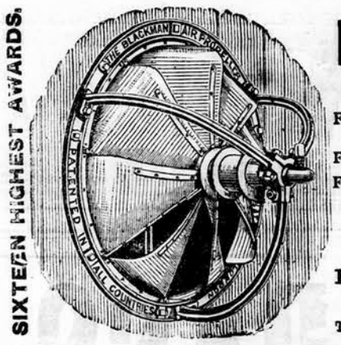

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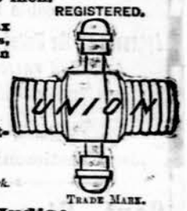

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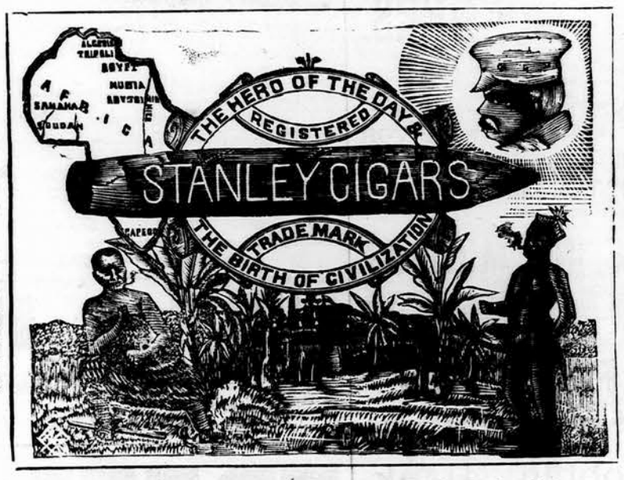

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